

# DAILY REPORT

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Vol I No 086

5 May 1981

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NATO COUNCIL MINISTERIAL SESSION OPENS IN ROME

OWO41704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Rome, 4 May (XINHUA)--The two-day spring ministerial session of the 15-nation NATO Council opened here this morning. The current session of the North Atlantic Council, the main coordinating body of the NATO Treaty Organization, is reportedly to review what is seen here as a highly volatile political issue, the NATO's previous decision to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe to counter the Soviet nuclear threat, and at the same time to start negotiations with Moscow on limitation of these weapons. The NATO foreign ministers are also likely to discuss the world situation, particularly the situation in Poland, Afghanistan and the Middle East.

The foreign ministers of the 15 member states of the NATO Council attended the meeting which is the first full encounter between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and his counterparts from West European allies after U.S. President Ronald Reagan assumed office.

The ceremonial session of NATO foreign ministers started with an opening speech by Italian Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani. Setting the tone for the meeting, Forlani urged the NATO allies "to adopt concrete measures to reinstate the equilibrium of the long-range theater nuclear forces" "in the area of pre-eminent interest for the alliance" and to decide "to submit an offer of negotiation to the Soviet Union for the control and limitation of these forces, with the objective of reducing them to lower levels."

Emphasizing the "great commitment of solidarity and cooperation on the alliance for an efficient defense and for a common political action of great breadth," Forlani assured the allies that "Italy intends to continue to contribute to this process of political cohesion within the alliance" for the common security. Referring to the international situation, he accused the Soviet Union of violating the provisions of the UN Charter and the Final Act of Helsinki with its occupation of Afghanistan. He stressed "the urgent need for everyone to respect the sovereign sphere in Poland" and reaffirmed "Italy's great interest in safeguarding the stability" in the Mediterranean area.

The opening session also heard Belgian Foreign Minister C.F. Nothomb accuse the Soviet Union of jeopardizing the East-West military balance and world peace by pursuing an "unparalleled armament effort" over the last decade. He also accused the Soviet Union of trying in recent years to make capital out of the political and economic disturbances in the far-off areas and "to avail itself of local crises to secure positions enabling it to affect our supplies." He also held that the NATO countries must keep pace with the Soviets, but at the same time "must also be ready and willing to engage in genuine discussions with Moscow.

NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns in his speech today stressed the "growing need to make more intense and regular use of the alliance mechanism in confronting the proliferating challenges to Western security."

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig is expected to outline American positions with regard to issues to be discussed at the current session, particularly NATO's nuclear strategy and the SALT talks with the Soviet Union, over which the United States and its West European allies are reported to have some differences. The U.S. Administration is believed to be reluctant to move too quickly on opening talks with Moscow while the Soviet Union is holding a superior position in its nuclear armaments.



## XINHUA Views Problems

OWO41954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1936 GMT 4 May 81

["Roundup: Problems Posed Before North Atlantic Council"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA correspondent)--The spring meeting of the North Atlantic Council opened in Rome today. This is the first meeting of the foreign ministers of the 15 NATO countries since the Reagan administration took office, giving it a good opportunity to explain its defence policy to its main allies. The general concern of the world is whether it is possible for the United States and Western Europe to smooth out, in the main, the differences recently manifested on the issue of defence against the Soviet Union, through this meeting. The May 3 commentary of the British paper THE OBSERVER describes the meeting as one which "could prove one of the most crucial for years."

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said at a press conference yesterday that the main concern of the meeting is possible negotiations between the West and the Soviet Union on the reduction of theatre nuclear weapons in Europe. This is the focal point of the differences between Europe and Washington in the defence field of the two sides of the Atlantic since Reagan took office.

In December 1979, the foreign and defence ministers of the NATO member states agreed in Brussels that a total of 572 cruise and Pershing II missiles would be deployed in Western Europe as from 1983 to counter the Soviet SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers stationed in that continent. This is the so-called modernization programme for the NATO theatre nuclear forces. The ministers at the same time suggested Moscow to enter into talks on the reduction of theatre nuclear weapons in Europe. Western Europe tended to call the two moves a double decision. However, one year and a half have passed and the double decision has not been duly carried out. Merely two weeks after the decision was made, Soviet tanks moved into Afghanistan, increasing the menace to the Gulf region which the West depends for oil. The United States and Western Europe laid an embargo on grains and imposed other sanctions on the Soviet Union. Then, the Polish crisis broke out and the temperature of East-West relations including American-Soviet ties dropped drastically. SALT II agreements were shelved and the preliminary talks between Washington and Moscow in Geneva on the reduction of theatre nuclear weapons were suspended. The Reagan administration called loudly for reinforcement of military strength on the part of the West to meet the ever serious Soviet challenge.

It has been also difficult to carry out the "modernization" programme. Firstly, the West European countries are experiencing a grave economic recession. The various governments are short of money. Secondly, a number of politicians in Western Europe are worrying about a possible Soviet reprisal in war if U.S.-made missiles are deployed in their own countries. Thirdly, there are people in every West European country who from a pacifist or similar approach, are opposed to an increased military budget. A state branch of the main ruling Social Democratic Party in West Germany explicitly showed its opposition to the NATO double decision on May 3. Besides, the West European countries all have trade relations with the Soviet Union using the tactics of inducing and weighing down. All this has become a hindrance to the "modernization" programme. Norway and Denmark refused from the very beginning to allow missiles on their territory. The Netherlands and Belgium agreed in principle but have put off a final verdict until the end of the year.

In West Germany where the number of missiles is the greatest, Chancellor Schmidt has always insisted that in the West German view detente and deterrence go together, and that talks with Moscow should be held as early as possible. The chancellor has seen pressure coming from the "left" wing of his own Social Democratic Party.

Sure enough, in face of the aggressive Soviet expansionism, and especially in view of the Afghan and Polish incidents, Western Europe and the United States are in full agreement that it is necessary to take steps to deal with Soviet expansionism and they do work in coordination. However, because of their different situations, they remain different in concrete actions. With a greater stress on global interests, the United States hopes that the Western European countries would spend more money to build up their military strength in a concerted effort to check the Soviet Union. Western Europe, living next to the Soviet Union, has expressed dissatisfaction at the fact that the Reagan administration laid emphasis on the need of military preparation while making no mention of negotiations. Hence, Western Europe has repeatedly reminded the United States of the NATO double decision. In addition, Western Europe has complained that the United States failed to consult with its allies before it made important decisions on U.S.-Soviet relations, for example the U.S. move to lift the grain embargo against Moscow.

At the Rome meeting of the Atlantic Council, the United States and Western European countries will exchange views, consult with each other and mend their differences. This will be of great importance for NATO to increase its strength politically and militarily to contain Soviet expansionism. It was reported that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig who had arrived in Rome earlier already had private meetings with ten other foreign ministers. There are reports that they will reach a compromise on some of their main differences.

#### TRIBUNAL ON SOVIET ACTIONS IN DRA BEGINS TRIAL

OW011922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Stockholm, 1 May (XINHUA)--The "Afghanistan-Tribunal," set up by the "People's Permanent Tribunal," put on open trial here today the criminal Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The "Afghanistan-Tribunal" was formed by 14 experts on international law and judges from 11 countries. Francois Rigaux, a Belgian professor on international law, is appointed president of the court.

The tribunal will prosecute against the Soviet Union, according to international law, to see whether the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan constitutes an aggression against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Afghanistan and a violation of the basic national rights of the Afghan people. It will also investigate to determine whether the Soviet forces in Afghanistan is responsible for violations of the laws on humanity in war, especially with reference to the civil population.

Sixteen Afghans either from their own country or Pakistan will testify before the tribunal on the crimes of the Soviet aggressive forces. Experts on the question of Afghanistan from some countries will submit reports to the court. Today's court session attracted more than 100 spectators.

The investigations will last three consecutive days. The court will go into closed sessions on May 4 and court decisions will be announced the following day.

Organizer of the "Afghanistan-Tribunal", the "People's Permanent Tribunal" was founded in 1976 by the late well-known Italian politician Lelio Basso. Headquartered in Rome, capital of Italy, it is formed by 5 judges from different countries.

Testimony by Witnesses

OW041850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Stockholm, 4 May (XINHUA)--An unofficial "Afghanistan Tribunal" of jurists and international figures ended three days of testimony on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan yesterday and will proclaim its ruling tomorrow. Afghan and foreign witnesses to the Soviet terrors in Afghanistan accused the Soviets of violating that country's independence and territorial integrity and flouting the rules of war.

The tribunal was initiated by both the Rome-based Permanent People's Tribunal and Swedish organizations and public figures.

Among the witnesses was Carlo Ripa di Meana, a socialist member of the Italian Parliament who had visited Afghanistan with a fact-finding group from the International Committee for Solidarity With the Afghan Resistance. He produced at the court documents and photographs as evidence of Soviet mass slaughter of Afghan people and use of napalm to destroy crops. The Italian MP also charged Moscow with having "practically annexed" the Wakhan region in northeast Afghanistan.

Afghans testifying at the court included diplomats who had defected in protest against the Soviet invasion and resistance leaders.

The resistance fighters told the court that "what remains of the original Afghan Army are now virtual prisoners of the Soviets" and that the Soviet troops only control the larger cities and trunk roads. The western provinces and many of the provincial capitals have practically been liberated from Soviet occupation.

To collect the 350,000 kronor (about \$70,000) needed for the tribunal, a nationwide campaign for donations was launched and money came flowing from members of parliament, municipal officials, public celebrities and ordinary citizens.

STATEMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH PRC REPORTED

OW050908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0901 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Washington, 4 May (XINHUA)--The Reagan administration has every intention of abiding by the various agreements the United States has with China, said State Department spokesman David Passage here today. He made this remark when asked at a news briefing about U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan's recent statement that he supported Taiwan's reentry into the World Bank "as a separate nation." Regan's statement, reported by REUTER, was made at a Senate appropriation subcommittee hearing last Tuesday.

Regan's statement violates the joint communique on normalization of relations between the United States and China, under which the U.S. recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China and acknowledges that Taiwan is part of China.

When asked to comment on Regan's statement, Passage said. "I have nothing to add to what we have already said on the record about Taiwan and about our relations with China. We have indicated in the past week that we have every intention of abiding by the various agreements we have with China."

Asked whether Regan's statement represents the position of the U.S. Administration, Passage said, "I think I will make the statements that are already on the record from both the White House as well as from the State Department. That has been our position." "I know of no policy change that has been adopted by this administration. None," he stressed.

DENG XIAOPING HOLDS TALKS WITH RICHARD HOLBROOKE

OW050814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA)--Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, today had a cordial talk with Richard C. Holbrooke, former assistant secretary of state for east Asia and Pacific affairs of the United States, and his party. Also present were Xie Li, secretary general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and J. Stapleton Roy, interim charge d'affaires of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing.

The American guests arrived here May 2 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. While in Beijing, they had met with leading members of relevant Chinese departments. Holbrooke and his party are scheduled to leave for Urumqi tomorrow on a tour of other parts of China.

U.S. CIVIL WAR, PLIGHT OF BLACKS EXAMINED

OW041131 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 May 81

["Forum on International Affairs" article: "U.S. Civil War, 1861-1865," by Comrade (Wang Keke) of the World History Institute]

[Excerpts] The U.S. Civil War was actually a struggle between capitalism in the North and the slave system in the South. It is therefore usually called the war between the North and the South. As Marx pointed out, the U.S. Civil War broke out because the two systems on the North American Continent, the slave system and the free labor system, could no longer peacefully coexist and resort to armed force became inevitable.



Judging from the nature of the war, it was a just, bourgeois democratic revolution for the North and an unjust war to safeguard the slave system for the South

Marx pointed out: The Emancipation Proclamation was the United States' most important historical document which liberated 4 million black slaves in the South. As a result of this proclamation, some 190,000 slaves joined the Federal Army, turning themselves into an important effective force.

The North-South war was an epoch-making event in U.S. history. It abolished the slave system by means of armed struggle and promoted the rapid development of capitalism in the United States. However, the capitalist class which had won the war was afraid of a genuine emancipation of the blacks and an upsurge of the proletarian movement. It reconciled the interests of the newly liberated blacks with those of the former slave owners in order to reunify the federation. The federal government did not confiscate the plantation owners' land after the war. Although freed from the slave system, the black masses still had no land nor the right to vote.

In April 1865, not long after the war ended, President Lincoln was assassinated by racists. This was the signal of a reactionary restoration. As a great bourgeois revolutionary, Lincoln has continued to be regarded as a great historical person and has consistently been respected by the American people. Succeeding Lincoln as president, Johnson betrayed Lincoln's principles and compromised with the reactionary forces. In May and June 1865, he promulgated a declaration of amnesty and a reconstruction program, not only rehabilitating all the leaders of the rebel army and restoring the slave owners' control over the South but encouraging them to formulate a reactionary code for blacks, thereby once again placing blacks in a situation of being oppressed in disguise.

After seizing the ruling power over the whole country, the capitalist class established a secure regime of the bourgeoisie while the masses of working people, in particular the black masses, were not truly liberated. Even today, American Blacks are still oppressed and discriminated against.

#### RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON UPTURN IN ECONOMY

HK050216 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 81 p 7

[Economic notes by Gu Jin [6253 3160]: "They Are Not Happy To Hear the 'Good News'"]

[Text] The U.S. economy recently made a sharp upturn contrary to all expectations. After deducting the inflationary factors, the annual rate of increase in GNP showed an increase of 6.5 percent in the first quarter of 1981, the biggest increase in 3 years. However, the response of the new Reagan administration to this good news was one of "dejection," it was said.

Why is it that an upturn in the economy would add to the administration's anxieties?

According to the latest statistics released by the Department of Commerce, this economic upturn "results from a high level of consumer spending and low rate of savings" in the market rather than from an increase in income. It will not last long and might possibly worsen inflation. At present, President Reagan's tax cut program designed to revitalize the U.S. economy is suffering setbacks in Congress. Many congressmen hold that tax cuts will only aggravate inflation and increase government deficits. Hence, this "good news" of an economic upturn not only has dispelled the "urgent need" for Congress to quickly endorse President Reagan's new economic program but has produced an adverse effect. No wonder administration officials are not happy to hear this "good news."

Not long ago, the House and Senate Budget Committees vetoed President Reagan's proposed budget for fiscal 1982. Although this was merely a preliminary examination, it will adversely affect the probability of Congress passing the budget before July.



As everybody knows, President Reagan was resolved to change the previous economic policies and revitalize the U.S. economy when he took office. He pledged to cut federal spending, achieve a balanced budget in 3 years' time and carry out a 3-year tax cut program. By creating a favorable economic situation with prolonged stability, he hoped that people would show greater enthusiasm in work, increase their savings and that the entrepreneurs would make investments with greater confidence. This would push the economy forward. If his budget proposal is approved by Congress, it will create favorable social and psychological conditions essential for the success of his economic recovery program. As it turned out, both the House and Senate Budget Committees are skeptical about his budget proposal.

According to President Reagan's budget proposal, outlays for fiscal 1982 beginning 1 October this year will total \$695.3 billion, with a deficit of \$45 billion. However, the House and Senate Budget Committees hold that Reagan's budgeted outlays are too optimistic at a time when inflation is worsening and interest rates are running extremely high. The House Budget Committee calculates outlays in the new fiscal year will total \$714.5 billion while the Senate Budget Committee's estimate is \$704.1 billion. Both figures are higher than the administration's estimate. If there is a resulting increase in outlays, then the deficit will also be larger. Thus, people have come to doubt whether or not it is possible to achieve a balanced budget in 3 years as President Reagan has promised. Some even demand that a bigger cut be made in outlays and a smaller cut be made in taxes. Congressional Democrats even propose a 1-year tax cut program as a countermeasure. Tax reduction over a period of 3 years is the core of Reagan's new economic program, so naturally he is letting no one strip his program of its essence. He made it known that he was not going to make any compromise on the question of tax cuts. Since Congress has legislative power over the budget, there is nothing Reagan can do at this stage except to mobilize the public to bring pressure to bear on the congressmen and to persuade them to come around if necessary.

It is said that President Reagan's new economic program is quite popular among the American entrepreneurs. Public opinion polls also seem to be in favor of the President. A blemish in this otherwise perfect situation is that the supply side theory upon which the President's economic program is based is not universally accepted by the American congressmen and economists. The Democratic representatives in the House issued this statement not long ago: The President's program is based "on a belief which has never been put to the test. It maintains that with the increase in spendable income (after the tax cut has been made), investments and savings will also increase and that this will not cause any unacceptable inflation." The growth in the U.S. economy in the first quarter of 1981 shows that the American consumers in general are not that keen about saving money. This makes the people more skeptical about the President's program and naturally unfavorable to the early passage of the new budget by Congress.

#### BRIEFS

U.S. LITERATURE--The first annual meeting of the national society for the study of U.S. literature closed on 27 April, following 10 days of special reports and discussions. Attending the meeting were representatives from scientific research institutes, universities and colleges and publishing houses in all parts of the country. Their discussions covered such topics as the study, teaching, translation and publishing of U.S. literature. The meeting also received more than 20 academic papers. Several U.S. experts, currently teaching at Beijing University and Shandong University, made speeches at the meeting. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Apr 81 OW]

DPRK FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN NANJING

OW020922 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] The Korean friendship visit delegation led by O Il-hyon arrived in Nanjing on 30 April for an observation visit. Zhou Ze, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and vice governor, gave a banquet in honor of all members of the friendship visit delegation on the evening of 1 May. The Korean friendship delegation will leave Nanjing at noon on 2 May for Shanghai.

DPRK LEADERS, PEOPLE CELEBRATE LABOR DAY

OW011548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 May (XINHUA)--Pyongyang working people gathered at parks here today to celebrate enthusiastically the International Labour Day.

Korean party and state leaders Chong Chun-ki, Pak Su-tong and Kim Kyong-yon as well as party and government leaders of Pyongyang City joined the celebrations. Before the performance, Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, extended greetings to the working class of Korea and other countries of the world. He expressed support and solidarity with the working peoples of all countries in their struggle for freedom and liberation.

Pyongyang working people, dressed in colourful national costumes danced and sang jubilantly. Cultural workers gave performances in the parks. Pyongyang working people held a song and dance concert at the Kim Il-song Square this evening.

PRIME MINISTER SUZUKI DEPARTS FOR U.S. VISIT

OW040813 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Tokyo, 4 May (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, accompanied by Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito, left here for the United States this afternoon on a state visit. He is scheduled to talk with President Reagan in Washington on May 7 and 8, particularly about the grim international situation and the development of a common strategy between Japan, the United States and Western Europe against the Soviet Union.

This visit, the first Japan-U.S. summit since the formation of the Suzuki cabinet and Reagan's assumption of office, was considered by diplomatic circles here as especially important. Both Japan and the U.S. have had thorough-going preliminary consultations, and the two countries are reported to have reached basic agreement on the evaluation of the international situation.

It is said that during their talks Suzuki and Reagan will deeply discuss the principles of Japanese defence policy and the way Japan and the U.S. can influence Western countries in their new strategy against Soviet aggression.

The year-long dispute over Japanese car exports to the United States has been settled, and according to an agreement reached on May first, Japan is to cut down car exports to the U.S. by 7.7 percent to 1.68 million units. This plus the preliminary consultations on the international situation pave the way for a successful talk between Suzuki and Reagan.

The Japanese prime minister will proceed to Ottawa on May 9 to talk with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and leave for home the following day.

PRC OFFICIALS MEET VISITING JAPANESE DELEGATIONSLiao Greets Government Group

OW041518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA)--Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, today met with a Japanese Government delegation here to collect the remains and effects of World War II Japanese nationals who drowned when their ship Awa-Maruk sank. The delegation is led by Mr Semtachi Oishi, Japan's parliamentary vice minister of health and welfare.

Oishi thanked the Chinese for releasing the remains and belongings. Liao said "Friendly relations and cooperation between China and Japan are conducive to peace in Asia and the world as a whole."

Also present were Yang Chun, Chinese vice minister of health and vice president of the Chinese Red Cross Society, and Kenzo Yoshida, Japanese ambassador to China.

The final ceremony for release of the remains and effects is scheduled May 6 in Shanghai. A first and second group of remains and effects were released to the Japanese in 1979 and 1980.

Jiang Meets Education Guests

OW041508 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Education Jiang Nanxiang met here today with Mr Masamichi Morosawa, Japanese permanent vice-minister of education and his party. The Japanese guests arrived here on April 30 at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Education.

Bo Yibo Meets Friendship Group

OW041237 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Bo Yibo today had a cordial talk with a delegation from the Yamagata Prefectural Japan-China Friendship Association led by Seichiro Itagaki, governor of the prefecture. The vice premier thanked Mr Itagaki and other Japanese friends for their efforts in promoting Sino-Japanese friendship.

Deng Xiaoping Sees Amity Visitors

OW031217 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 May (XINHUA)--Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met here today with a Japanese delegation from the national headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association, led by Mr Tokuma Utsunomiya, president of the association.

Vice-Chairman Deng spoke about China's economic construction and the present international situation and thanked Mr Utsunomiya and the other guests for their contributions to Sino-Japanese friendship. Mr Utsunomiya said: "For the sake of peace, we should pay tribute to the development of Sino-Japanese friendship. We shall make continuous efforts to achieve this aim."

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Also present at the meeting was Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

Deng Yingchao Greets Amity Guests

OW021251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 May (XINHUA)--Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here today with a goodwill delegation from Nara, Japan, led by Hiromu Kiyama, mayor of Nara City.

In the name of honorary citizen of Nara City, Deng Yingchao extended a warm welcome to the friends from Nara. She said: "It is more than seven years that Nara and Xian established official ties of friendship. You have made contributions to developing China-Japan friendship and strengthening friendly contacts with Xian City."

Hiromu Kiyama said it is of great importance for Japan to strengthen Japan-China friendship.

To develop its relations with Xian, Nara presented Xian with a brace of puma cubs, the male being one and a half years old and the female two and a half. They have now settled down in the zoo of Xian. Members of a delegation coming to present the pumas were also present at today's meeting. Deng Yingchao expressed thanks to them for their friendly sentiments. The goodwill delegation, which arrived here on April 30, is scheduled to leave for Xian tomorrow.

PRC READY TO HOLD DIALOGUE WITH JSP ON IDEOLOGY

OW021157 Tokyo KYODO in English 1146 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 May, KYODO--China is ready to hold a dialogue with the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) to exchange views on the socialist ideology in a bid to look for a new vision on socialist reform, a visiting JSP delegation said here Saturday. China's response to the JSP proposal for holding debates on the socialist ideology was made last Thursday when Huan Ziang, vice president of the Academy of Social Sciences of China, conferred with the JSP delegation.

The Socialist Party proposal to hold direct dialogue with Chinese Communist Party and government leaders in three fields--youth, women and socialist ideology--was made in 1975 when the late socialist Chairman Tomomi Narita visited Beijing.

Two Socialist Party members will visit Beijing late this month to arrange talks with representatives of the research institute of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in Beijing.

When Narita made the proposal, the Chinese leadership agreed to conduct direct dialogue in the fields of youth and women. But it refused to accept the socialist proposal for an exchange of views on socialism. The Chinese said at the time there was a difference in positions between the Socialist Party and the Chinese Communist Party.



PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS SRV PROVOCATIONS

OWO50304 Beijing XINHUA in English 0250 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China sent a note to the Vietnamese Embassy here today strongly protesting against Vietnam's organized and planned military provocations and intrusions into China's border regions since the beginning of this year which inflicted heavy losses of life and property on Chinese border inhabitants and frontier personnel.

The note reads:

Since the beginning of this year, the Vietnamese authorities have carried out organized and planned military provocations and intrusions on as many as 241 occasions into China's border counties and cities such as Fangcheng, Pingxiang, Napo, Jingxi, Longzhou, Ningming and Daxin of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and Jinping, Maguan, Funing, Hekou and Malipo of Yunnan Province, killing or wounding more than 60 Chinese border inhabitants and frontier guards, kidnapping 19 civilians, killing or seizing a large number of farm cattle and demolishing many civilian houses, and thus inflicted heavy losses of life and property on Chinese border inhabitants and frontier personnel.

During the same period, Vietnamese troops shelled and fired almost everyday at many sectors within Chinese territory, constantly dispatched armed personnel and special agents to sneak into Chinese territory to spy on, attack and kidnap Chinese border inhabitants in a deliberate attempt to harass and disrupt their normal life and production and aggravate tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border.

The following are only a few examples of the grave incidents that have occurred:

On January 17, Vietnamese troops wantonly shelled six locations in Jinping County of Yunnan Province, namely, Jinshuihe village and the road maintenance section of the Mengla commune, and Wangxingliang Zhong village, Caoguoshan village and Niulan village of the Shilicun commune, killing or wounding 7 people and causing heavy losses to the people there.

On January 27, dozens of Vietnamese armed personnel intruded into the Chinese area of Houlongshan, Malipo County, Yunnan Province, killing one Chinese border inhabitant and seizing five. On the same day, Vietnamese troops also intruded into the area of Shuiyuantou, Malipao production brigade, Donggan commune, Malipo County, kidnapping Tao Fuan and four other commune members.

On February 19, a number of Vietnamese soldiers sneaked into Nahe production team, Heping production brigade, Shuikou commune, Longzhou County, the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, killing four Chinese border inhabitants.

On April 13, Vietnamese troops shelled and fired into the Chinese area of Babu commune, Malipo County, Yunnan Province, wounding a dozen Chinese border inhabitants and frontier guards, destroying scores of civilian houses and storage rooms and killing a dozen or so head of farm cattle.

On April 15, more than thirty Vietnamese troops savagely shelled the commune members transplanting rice seedlings in the fields who were from Potou production team, Kunmin production brigade, Tongzhong commune, the nationalities autonomous county of Fangcheng, the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and killed or wounded fourteen of them.



In the meantime, the Vietnamese troops slipped across the Chinese border and laid mines in many sectors within China's territory. As a result, Chinese border inhabitants were hit by the mines when they were engaged in peaceful production, and fifteen persons got killed or wounded.

What is particularly serious is that in the past few days, the Vietnamese authorities again dispatched a large number of armed personnel for assaults and harassments in many border sectors of China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Yunnan Province, gravely endangering the normal life and production of the Chinese border inhabitants. The Vietnamese authorities, while continuing to create tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border, have hypocritically professed willingness to improve relations between the two countries. This is the double tactics consistently used by the Vietnamese side. Facts have fully demonstrated that these actions of the Vietnamese authorities have laid bare their despicable intention to deliberately create border tension and intimidate Chinese border inhabitants.

The Chinese Government hereby lodges a strong protest with the Vietnamese authorities against the above-mentioned actions, and solemnly demands that they immediately stop all their encroachment on Chinese territory and put an end to their provocations and disruptive activities along the Sino-Vietnamese border. The Chinese Government reserves the right to demand from the Vietnamese authorities compensation for all the losses thus incurred.

#### PLIGHT OF PEASANTS ON PRC-SRV BORDER VIEWED

OW041914 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1246 GMT 4 May 81

[Newsletter by XINHUA correspondents Zhang Qingsang and Yang Dengqu: "The Huashan People's Accusations"]

[Text] Kunming, 4 May (XINHUA)--The Huashan production team of the Dulong commune in Maguan County, Yunnan Province, is located on the right bank of the Nanjiang River on the border between China and Vietnam. Situated at the foot of a hill and beside the river, it is a scenic place. Some 40 families of commune members of Miao and Zhuang nationalities live here. We are told that the land here is very fertile and farm products include rice, corn, tea, sugar cane, peanuts, bananas, peaches, apricots, and so forth. But since last year, because Vietnamese armed personnel have constantly fired rifles and artillery at this place and crossed the border to lay landmines, the local people can no longer stay in their homes and farm their land. This fertile and scenic place is on the decline. When we came through dense jungles to this place recently, we saw cracked bottoms of dried out paddy fields and large tracts of corn fields lying waste. Outside of Huashan village we were talking with comrades who had accompanied us on this visit when suddenly several gunshots were heard from across the river. We saw a startled water buffalo running away and a boy chasing closely behind. Vietnamese armed personnel again were threatening Chinese commune members working in the fields.

We walked into Huashan village and found it utterly empty. It turned out that because they could not stand harassment by the Vietnamese troops, most of the people had left the village to live elsewhere. We finally succeeded in finding a commune member. His name is Li Guirong. He lost his left foot when he stepped on a landmine planted in our territory by Vietnamese troops. He was sitting on the ground chopping cassava when he saw us. He said: "The Vietnamese soldiers have made it impossible for us to make a living. We have no choice but to take the cassava stored 2 years ago for food."

When the masses of the village learned that there were reporters visiting, they rushed back one after another to accuse the Vietnamese troops of criminal acts. They told about the tragic experience of Yang Yuzhou's family: Yang Yuzhou, nearly 60, is a good, honest, hard-working old man. On 4 October last year, the sun was already to the west, and he was grazing horses in a valley on our side of the border.

After other commune members stopped work for the day and went home, several Vietnamese armed personnel who had sneaked across the border suddenly jumped out from the woods and abducted him. Hearing what had happened, his son-in-law, Li Fuxiang, went after him immediately. On the way, Li Fuxiang stepped on a landmine planted by the Vietnamese troops while fleeing. Li suffered many wounds in his arms, buttocks and lower legs. Li Fuxiang's wife, Yang Changfen, became pregnant last year. She was fired on three times by Vietnamese troops while working in the fields. Because of the shock, she miscarried.

Li Guihua, bookkeeper of the production team, told us: The Huashan team has more than 500 mu of farmland. Because Vietnamese troops constantly fire on them from the other side of the river, the masses are unable to engage in normal production and more than 300 mu of the land lies uncultivated. As a result, last year's grain output dropped by more than 100,000 jin. Of the villages' 40 or more families, more than 10 are running short of grain now and have to depend on government relief to survive.

Many commune members said angrily: "With the party's rural economic policies and with such good land, our life should have been improving day by day. Yet today our homes are in a terrible state. This is caused entirely by the criminal acts of the Vietnamese aggressors."

#### THAILAND'S SITTHI ON PLANNED KAMPUCHEA CONFERENCE

OW041522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Bangkok, 4 May (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said today he and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim had decided that the international conference on Kampuchea would be convened in July. This was definite, he stressed, whether Vietnam and the Soviet Union attend or not. Sitthi said this at the airport here upon his return this morning from his 13-day visit to France, the United States and Canada and from talks with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in New York.

He noted that this conference would be one of several meetings to be held on the Kampuchean problem. After the conclusion of the first conference, its results would be reported to the UN General Assembly. This has the support of both the U.S. and Canada, he said. The specific date of the conference would be fixed at an informal ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in Jakarta on May 8, he said, adding that Vienna had been initially chosen as the venue for the conference. However, a possible alternative site was Geneva.

Sitthi told reporters that suggestions had been forwarded to Waldheim that in line with the resolution of the UN General Assembly, the countries directly involved in the Kampuchean problem, the states which had showed concern about the problem, the five ASEAN states and those countries which had extended material aid to the refugees, as well as non-aligned states would be invited to attend the conference. However, he added, the final say belonged to the secretary-general.

Sitthi said his visit to the United States and Canada had attained "unexpected results." He said all the major U.S. leaders whom he had met and the American people of various circles had expressed continued support for Thailand's stand on the Kampuchean problem and promised more aid for Thailand. He said the U.S. leaders had agreed that Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon would visit the United States within the year.

He said he was the first Thai foreign minister to have visited Canada. The Canadian foreign minister had expressed full support for the stand of Thailand and the ASEAN with respect to Kampuchea. Canada also pledged continued aid for the Indo-Chinese refugees.

PRC DECIDES TO DOWNGRADE NETHERLANDS RELATIONS

OW050026 Beijing XINHUA in English 0914 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA)--Assistant Minister Song Zhiguang of the Chinese Foreign Ministry received Mr B. de Bruyn Ouboter, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Dutch Embassy here this afternoon, and delivered to him a note on the downgrading of diplomatic relations between the two countries from the level of embassy to that of charge d'affaires office. The note says:

In view of the fact that the Dutch Government has persisted in its erroneous decision of approving the sale of submarines to Taiwan, which has violated the principle set forth in the 1972 joint communique on the upgrading of diplomatic relations between China and the Netherlands and undermined the basis on which the two countries had established diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level, the Chinese Government, in defence of its state sovereignty and the basic norms guiding international relations, was obliged to make a representation with the Dutch side demanding the downgrading of the Sino-Dutch diplomatic relations from the embassy level to the charge d'affaires office level, i.e., back to the level of diplomatic relations before 1972.

Since April 7, representatives of the Governments of China and the Netherlands have held negotiations in Beijing on the downgrading of diplomatic relations, and the two sides have agreed to downgrade their diplomatic relations to the charge d'affaires level and agreed to appoint their respective resident charge d'affaires. Meanwhile, in the draft joint communique presented to the Chinese side by the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Royal Netherlands Embassy in China on April 15, 1981, the Dutch Government stated explicitly that "the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has accepted that both governments further conduct the diplomatic relations between the two countries on the level of charge d'affaires office."

However, in the negotiations held afterwards, the Dutch side stated that after the downgrading of diplomatic relations between the two countries, its representative agency in China would use the term of "diplomatic mission," which cannot identify exactly the level of the diplomatic relations between the two countries. Furthermore, in its note of April 30, 1981, the Royal Netherlands Embassy even asked unreasonably to retain its present name. The Dutch side has obviously gone back on its words, contradicted itself and deliberately complicated the issue.

The Chinese Government holds that as both sides have already agreed to downgrade the diplomatic relations between the two countries to the charge d'affaires level, it is a matter of course that the diplomatic agencies of both sides should be downgraded from embassies to charge d'affaires offices, the name used by the diplomatic agencies of the two sides before 1972. The Chinese Government has therefore decided to change as of today its embassy in the Netherlands to the charge d'affaires office, restoring its original name before it was upgraded to an embassy. i.e. the Charge d'Affaires Office of the People's Republic of China in the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The Chinese Government will appoint its resident charge d'affaires to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The Chinese Government expects that the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands will also take measures to change its embassy in China to charge d'affaires office, restoring its original name before it was upgraded to an embassy, i.e. the Charge d'Affaires Office of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the People's Republic of China.



XINHUA REPORTS ON ALEXANDER HAIG'S VISIT TO ROME

OWO42035 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0726 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Rome, 2 May (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Haig arrived in Rome by plane today for a 2-day formal visit to Italy to talk with Italian leaders on bilateral relations, the Lebanon situation, East-West relations and other issues.

After the meeting between Prime Minister Forlani and Secretary of State Haig, the Italian prime minister's office issued a communique saying that the two nations will soon hold highest level contacts.

After meeting with Italian Foreign Minister Colombo, Haig said to reporters that both sides discussed the Lebanon situation. Haig said: "The situation there is still dangerous and serious. I hope that all sides show necessary restraint to prevent the atmosphere from further deteriorating."

Touching on East-West relations, Haig said. "The question is not making a choice between cold war and detente. It is that the Soviet Union must show restraint in Afghanistan and elsewhere in the Third World."

Colombo said: Problems discussed also include the rebalancing of strength between the two military blocs of NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization, and this problem will be extensively discussed at the NATO ministers council meeting to be held in Rome soon.

RENMIN RIBAO ON THATCHER'S TOUR OF GULF REGION

HKO41507 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 81 p 7

[Article by Wu Yingchun [0702 6601 2504]: "The British Prime Minister's Tour of Four Gulf Countries"]

[Text] After her recent visit to India, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher made a tour of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Qatar. This is the first visit made by the head of the British Government to the Gulf countries. The British press described Thatcher's visit as "a great success" and said that it "has opened a useful new field of activities."

This visit is not only fraught with diplomatic and strategic consideration, but also economic consideration. The main purpose of this visit is to strengthen relations between the Gulf countries and the West, join forces against the Soviet threat, and at the same time to restore British presence in the Gulf region and develop trade with the Gulf countries. At the end of the tour, the British prime minister said: This visit shows that Britain "will continue to show concern for and pay attention to regions of strategic and political significance in the world."

India and the four Gulf countries, situated in the form of a "crescent" stretching from South Asia to the Middle East, occupy a very important strategic position. Moreover, they are petroleum supply bases for the West including Britain. In the past, Britain maintained close traditional relations with this region. Since the withdrawal of British forces east of the Suez in the early part of the 1970's, the influence of Britain and the West has weakened greatly. All previous British governments "had not attached enough importance to this region and relations have drifted apart." In addition, the permanent Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan, the fighting between Iran and Iraq and the Arab-Israeli conflict are complicating the present situation in the region. Soviet expansion in particular is threatening the safety of this region and the interests of the West. Therefore, curbing Soviet "southward" expansion and promoting the settlement of the Middle East question have become two important interrelated subjects confronting the countries of the West. To "correct" this oversight of conditions in the Gulf region, Britain has decided to make the Middle East and Gulf region as one of the focal points of its diplomacy.

In the latter part of March, British Defense Secretary John Nott and other important members of the British Government visited the Gulf countries one after another for bilateral "talks" on the question of Gulf security and the further development of political and military ties between Britain and these countries.

During this visit, Mrs Thatcher placed special emphasis on the question of curbing Soviet expansion and safeguarding the security of the Gulf countries. The British prime minister strongly denounced Soviet expansion in Afghanistan and the Middle East region, supported co-operation between the Gulf countries and pointed out that the strengthening of collective and one's own defenses in the region is an effective method of checking Soviet expansion. She openly expressed Britain's readiness to sell weapons to the Gulf countries for their own defense so as to strengthen cooperation between Britain and the Gulf countries and maintain stability in the region.

Judging from the outcome of this visit, the views of both sides on the defense of the Gulf are basically identical. The Gulf countries have expressed their appreciation for Britain's support of military weapons. According to reports, negotiations are in progress regarding arms sales to these countries.

There are differences of opinion between Britain and the Gulf countries on the question of rapid deployment units. During her visit, the British prime minister further expounded and explained to the leaders of these countries that she strongly advocates the setting up of rapid deployment units to deal with Soviet expansion and possible crises in the Gulf region. However, she emphasized that the use of these units must first have the consent of the Gulf countries. At the same time, she expressed that Britain had no intention of sending troops to the Gulf region. Mrs Thatcher also pointed out that defending the security of the Gulf region should be the responsibility of the Gulf countries themselves. However, her explanation did not dispel the misgivings of the host countries. These countries do not wish the return of Western military forces to the Gulf. They are worried that this might lead to contention between the superpowers and endanger the security and stability of their countries.

The Gulf countries are extremely concerned about the Arab-Israeli conflict and about Israeli aggression and expansion. The importance they attach to this is no less than their worry about the Soviet threat. These countries are unhappy over the excessive support given by the United States to Israel and its refusal to acknowledge the PLO. They welcome the appeals made by the EC for including the PLO in the Middle East peace talks. During this visit, Mrs Thatcher especially emphasized the stand of the EC on the settling of the Arab-Israeli conflict. At the same time, she expressed willingness to continue to push the declaration and peace initiative made by the EC in Vienna last year, and explore means of getting Israel and the PLO to acknowledge simultaneously "the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and the right of Israelis to live in peace on the border" and allowing the PLO to take part in the Middle East peace talks. During the visit, Douglas Hurel, British secretary for the Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Office, called on Israel to stop building settlements in occupied territory and to change its policy toward southern Lebanon. He pointed out that these policies pushed by Israel are obstacles to the settlement of the Middle East question. These attitudes of Britain have been well received by the Gulf countries. However, there must be U.S. participation to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict. Therefore, it is still difficult to make a breakthrough for the time being.

This visit by the British prime minister, apart from diplomatically and strategically strengthening "dialogue" with various Gulf countries also made considerable progress in economic dealings. Britain has traditional economic and trade ties with these countries. Mrs Thatcher's visit not only promoted trade intercourse but also resulted in quite a bit of business in the form of orders for military hardware from Britain. This will benefit the declining British economy.

During this visit to the Gulf, the British prime minister was ceremoniously welcomed and received by these countries. She stated that she will make another visit to the Gulf this autumn. This demonstrates that the Gulf region is currently occupying a rather important position in British diplomacy.



EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES MARK INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY

OWO30947 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 May (XINHUA)--Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Poland organized parades and other activities to mark international labor day on May first.

In Hungary, party and government leaders Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar reviewed a parade of 250,000 people in Budapest. After the parade, about 200,000 people took part in political, cultural and sports activities in a park in down-town Budapest. Mass celebrations were held in all major cities of the country.

Parades were held in the Bulgarian capital of Sofia. Party and government leaders Todor Zhivkov and S. Todorov reviewed the parade on Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum at the centre of the city. May Day parades were also held in various parts of the country.

In the German Democratic Republic, a parade involving half a million people took place on the Karl Marx Street in Berlin. Reviewing the parade were Erich Honecker, general secretary of the German Socialist Unity Party, and other party, government and military officials. Harry Tisch, chairman of the Free German Trade Union Federation, spoke at the meeting.

In Czechoslovakia, hundreds of thousands of people paraded in Prague in the morning. Party and government leaders Gustav Husak, Lubomir Strougal and Vasil Bilak reviewed the parade.

In Warsaw, the celebration was marked by simplicity, reflecting the hard time facing the country. Party and government leaders Stanislaw Kania, Henryk Jablonski and Wojciech Jaruzelski were at the head of a long parade which began at ten o'clock in a drizzle. There were no smiles on their faces.

The Solidarity trade union did not participate in the parade in the capital. The activities in other Polish cities included laying of flowers at the monuments to martyrs. The Gdansk Solidarity Union laid flowers at the monument commemorating the December event (in 1970).

SRFY COMMEMORATES ANNIVERSARY OF TITO'S DEATH

OWO41706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 4 May (XINHUA)--With flags flying at half-mast, Yugoslavia today was wrapped in a grave and solemn atmosphere while commemorating the first anniversary of the passing away of Tito. The whole nation paid a one-minute silent tribute to their beloved leader.

A grand rally was held at the Assembly Hall of the Federal Chamber. Present at the rally were top leaders of the Yugoslav party, government and army, and leaders of other social and political organizations. Tito's widow Iovanka Broz Tito and his other relatives were also present together with representatives from all walks of life.

Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, delivered a speech in which he reviewed Tito's brilliant revolutionary life and outstanding merits. He said that the Yugoslav people will "calmly, steadily and unswervingly" march along the path set by Tito because it is "correct" and "has stood the tests of history." He also warned the people about the pressure to weaken Yugoslavia, saying that the pressure "is intensifying."

Mijatovic admitted that the country is faced with serious difficulties. But, he said, the country is fully determined to overcome them as it had done with more serious difficulties in the past.

Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, said in a speech today that the Yugoslav People's Army must always maintain vigilance and continue to strengthen the country's national defense to safeguard the unity of the Yugoslav people and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country.

#### POLAND MARKS 3 MAY CONSTITUTION ANNIVERSARY

OW041515 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 May (XINHUA)--Poles of various strata held celebrations today to mark the 190th anniversary of the "May 3 Constitution".

Polish party and state leaders Stanislaw Kania, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski, as well as representatives of trade unions and social organizations attended the concert in the grande theater to mark this historical day. It was sponsored by the All-Poland Committee of the National Unity Front.

In a speech before the performance, Jablonski said that the "May 3 Constitution" was "the fruit of the struggle for independence and social emancipation" by the Polish working people. "Our generation--the builder of socialism--is the successors of the cause started 190 years ago" and "we should find the necessary explanations in past events in order to understand the present developments among the people," he said.

People in Warsaw and other cities of the country laid wreaths at monuments to fallen heroes. A wide-circulation Warsaw weekly carried in its latest issue the full text of the "May 3 Constitution."

The constitution was written in 1791 when large parts of Poland's frontier areas were under the military occupation of Russia, Prussia and Austria while the hinterland remained under the jurisdiction of the Polish kingdom. In opposition to the tsarist Russia's design to enforce its "fundamental law" in Poland, the patriotic forces in the country demanded a radical restructuring of the political system to bring about a powerful administration so as to save the country's independence. Hence the constitution.

The constitution, promulgated on May 3, 1791, had played a significant progressive role in the history of Poland for it inspired patriotism in the Polish people which led to their struggle for national independence.

#### BRIEFS

SHANGHAI DELEGATION TO SFRY--Led by Vice Mayor Zhao Zhixing, the Shanghai municipal delegation of five left Shanghai on the morning of 11 April for a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the chairman of the Zagreb Municipal Council of Yugoslavia. It was the first friendship delegation sent by Shanghai to visit Yugoslavia since the two municipalities of Shanghai and Zagreb established ties as friendly cities in 1980. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Apr 81 OW]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SIERRA LEONE PRESIDENT

## Siaka Stevens Interview

OW011541 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 1 May (XINHUA)--Dr. Siaka Stevens, president of Sierra Leone, said here today that his visit to China has strengthened the ties of friendship between the two governments and the two peoples. Speaking in an interview with a group of Chinese journalists here this afternoon, Dr. Stevens said: "I think that the prospects for furthering the friendly relations between our two countries are very good. I feel very happy about it. I have no doubt that from now on we can go from strength to strength in relations between the two countries."

Recalling his last visit to China in 1973 and his meeting with Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai, Stevens said that since then cooperation in various fields between Sierra Leone and China has flourished. "There has been vast improvement in my country," he added. "During my current visit I have renewed acquaintance and friendship connections with the government and people of China," he said. "I have met the new leaders face to face and we have built an understanding."

Speaking of the situation in Africa, Dr. Stevens, who is the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, mentioned his travels in various parts of Africa trying to resolve the disputes between certain African states. "People should sit and talk to each other," he said, adding: "We hope that eventually reason will prevail." He called for unity among African countries. "The more we try to understand each other, the better," he said.

Discussing relations between China and Africa, Dr. Stevens said: "I am glad to have the opportunity to say here on behalf of my own country and on behalf of the OAU that we appreciate very much indeed the cooperation the Chinese Government has been giving us in the various international organizations. China's cooperation at the recent Geneva conference on Namibia was very valuable. "But for the presence of the Chinese Government in the international arena, things might have been more difficult for Africa," he said.

Concluding, Dr. Stevens expressed the hope that China and various African countries will co-operate even more closely in the future.

## Cultural Agreement

OW021312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 May (XINHUA)--A cultural agreement between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Sierra Leone was signed here today. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Sierra Leone President Siaka Stevens attended the signing ceremony.

With a view to strengthening friendly relations, the agreement says, the two contracting parties agreed to promote exchanges and cooperation between the two countries in the fields of culture, education, science, public health, sports, publication, the press and broadcasting on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The agreement also stipulates that the two countries will exchange visits of writers, artists, art troupes, teachers, scholars, athletes and coaches. The two sides agree to grant scholarships to each other's students and encourage students to study in each other's country, to exchange books and other materials, to translate and publish each other's outstanding works of literature and art.

Wang Zhongfang, vice minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Fillie-Faboe, Sierra Leone minister of state for foreign affairs, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.



## Sierra Leone Reception

OWO21316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1305 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 May (XINHUA)--Dr Siaka Stevens, president of Sierra Leone, gave a reception here this afternoon to thank his Chinese hosts at the end of his six-day visit to China. Dr. Stevens said in his toast: "We are going away tonight, but I want to assure the people of the great People's Republic of China that on our side we are going to do our utmost to strengthen the ties of friendship that have existed between our two countries for so long." He expressed the hope that China will go from strength to strength.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said that President Stevens' visit, short as it is, has achieved complete success and has made new contributions to friendship and cooperation between China and Sierra Leone.

Among the guests were Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Ji Pengfei, vice premier of the State Council, Li Qiang, minister of foreign trade, and Zhou Weizhi, acting minister of culture.

## Zhao Ziyang's Farewell

OWO21622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 May (XINHUA)--Dr Siaka Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone, wound up his week-long state visit to China and left here for home by air tonight. Premier Zhao Ziyang went to the guest house and bid farewell to President Stevens before he left. Zhao Ziyang hailed the president as an old friend of the Chinese people and congratulated him on his successful visit.

President Stevens told the Chinese premier that he and his party were accorded a very warm reception and had a very pleasant stay in China.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said China has close contacts with leaders of African countries. "This is because China and African countries are all developing countries and therefore share a common language," he added. "We share genuine friendship," President Stevens said in agreement.

XINHUA CORRESPONDENTS ON PERSIAN GULF SECURITY

OWO50822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 5 May 81

["Feature: Gulf States Want To Preserve Gulf Security by Themselves--by Correspondents Wan Guang and Wang Genbao"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Kuwait, 4 May (XINHUA)--Gulf states as they are will never allow themselves to be preyed upon by any powers although a Gulf source pointed out not long ago that "the Gulf area has become a centre of whirlwind (of big power rivalry)."

The Gulf states hold the preservation of Gulf security as their duty and are determined to realize it through unity and self-reliance. Measures have been taken in this connection. The foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar, and Oman met in Riyadh last February to establish a Gulf cooperation council. The foreign ministers met again last March to discuss the aim and basic constitution of the council. The constitution would go to the heads of state of the six Gulf states for final approval in May. The council aims to bring about effective economic, political and security cooperation between the six Gulf states and boost their ability to resist any threat of upheavals. Such expressions of determination of the Gulf states have had deep repercussions in the United States and Western Europe and forced them to readjust their Gulf policies.

The Reagan administration of the United States has increased its military aid to the Gulf states. It also lays emphasis on a reinforced U.S. military presence in the Gulf region and the Middle East. It is seeking to establish permanent military bases and a U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in the area. It emphasizes that its priority in the Middle East will be to meet the Soviet expansion there. However, its denial of the Palestinian people's national rights and its partiality and support for Israel have incurred widespread resentment and opposition among the Gulf and Arab states.

In their successive visits to Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries recently, both British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt expressed support for the Gulf cooperation council in safeguarding the security of the Gulf and readiness to broaden contacts with the Gulf countries in economic and other fields. It is the hope of the Gulf countries that the West European countries will give a more effective helping hand in resolving the Palestinian problem. However, pending the formulation of a Middle East policy by the new American administration, what the West European countries can do in this respect is very limited at the moment.

Following the Middle East visit of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, a visit to the Soviet Union was made from April 23 to 25 by Kuwait's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs Sabah al-Ahmad after consultation with other Gulf countries. As was pointed out by newspapers in some Gulf countries, the dialogue between the Gulf countries and the Soviet Union was sparked by the former's disappointment with the U.S. pro-Israeli policy and its attitude towards the Arab cause. In their words, "the Gulf countries wanted to keep the bridge open with Moscow instead of the one-way track between the region and the Western bloc". According to sources here, these moves of the Gulf countries were aimed at pressing a change in U.S. policy.

The Soviet Union, exploiting U.S. inactivity on the Palestinian problem and the differences between the U.S. and the Gulf countries, is going all out to expand its influence in the Gulf region and the Middle East as a whole. Despite its oft-repeated professions of supporting "the Gulf's becoming a zone of neutrality" and of "non-interference in the affairs of the Gulf countries", Moscow's real intention in the Gulf region is too obvious to cover. It is still fresh in people's memory that the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA lost no time to brand the Gulf cooperation council as "a creation of NATO" when it was learned that the six Gulf states were going to set up the organization last February. As a Kuwaiti newspaper pointed out, "Any desire for unification is detrimental to Soviet conspiracy." The Soviet opposition to the Gulf cooperation council "unveils the extent of what a major power takes to be a threat to its ambition in the Gulf," the paper added.

It is quite obvious that a new and fiercer contention between the superpowers is unfolding in the Gulf region and the Middle East. Under such circumstances, it is all the more important for the Gulf countries to take a unified stand in dealing with outsiders. The Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM pointed out on April 30, "The importance of a common strategy by the Gulf cooperation council is substantiated" and that "we have to carry out our unified strategy in order to preserve ourselves, our oil and our sovereignty and to keep away from international struggles".



COLOMBIAN LEGISLATIVE DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

## NPC Standing Committee Banquet

OW011654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 1 May (XINHUA)--The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress gave a banquet here this evening for a delegation of the House of Representatives of Colombia led by Santiago Munoz Piedrahita.

NPC Vice Chairman Xi Zhongxun who presided over the banquet, said in his speech: "Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Colombia, their relations in general have made further progress and are entering a new stage of development. Both China and Colombia are Third World countries. We both treasure our own independence and sovereignty, and oppose all forms of colonialism, hegemonism, and interference from without. We both want to develop our national economy, and are determined to make our own countries more prosperous and powerful, and to further raise our people's material and cultural well-being. So we both love peace," Xi Zhongxun said.

He said: "In the present acute and turbulent international situation, we are willing to strengthen contacts and cooperation with Colombia and make common efforts to safeguard security and stability in our respective regions, to promote friendly cooperation between our two countries, and to defend world peace."

Munoz Piedrahita said in his toast that in order to safeguard world peace and oppose outside interference, people of various countries should hold out hands of friendship, respect each other's national dignity, and defend and develop their national resources.

"Colombia firmly upholds its national independence and sovereignty and rejects interference from any country," he added. "In the present-day world, there are imperialist forces which attempt to enslave, control and exploit other countries."

Describing China as a paladin of world peace, he said that Colombia hopes the relations between the two countries would advance even more energetically in all possible forms. He praised China for emphasizing the expansion of relations with other Third World countries.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1613 GMT on 1 May also carries a report on the banquet for the Colombian delegation which adds the following paragraph to the end of the English item: "Present at the banquet were: Ou Tangliang, Liu Danian and Gao Kelin, members of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; Xing Yimin, deputy secretary general of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; and Julio Mario Santo Domingo, Colombian ambassador to China."]

## Meeting With Zhao Ziyang

OW021523 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 May (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met here today with a delegation of the House of Representatives of Colombia led by Santiago Munoz Piedrahita.

Zhao Ziyang said: "Both China and Colombia are Third World countries, and we are close to our Colombian friends. Our two countries share many identical views on international issues, and we have common ground in our position of opposing the global and regional hegemonists." He said contacts between the two countries have been increasing. "This is of great significance to the promotion of mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples, and to the development of friendly relations between our two countries," he said.

While explaining China's policy for economic readjustment to the Colombian guests, Zhao Ziyang said that Sino-Colombian cooperation in the economic field has broad prospects. He said he hopes that the people of China and Colombia will make common efforts to explore ways to expand economic and trade cooperation between the two countries.

Zhao Ziyang asked Munoz Piedrahita to convey the regards of Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and himself to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

Munoz Piedrahita said the prospects for the growth of relations between Colombia and China are very good. "Colombia remains open to friendly countries which have established diplomatic relations with it," he added. He expressed his hope that Colombia-China relations will not only remain at the diplomatic level but will extend to the level of fraternal friendship between the two peoples.

"We should work together for world peace, for the principle of non-interference and mutual respect and, especially, for the banner of the people's cause of progress and justice," Munoz Piedrahita said.

Present at the meeting were Xing Yimin, deputy secretary-general of the NPC Standing Committee, and Julio Mario Santo Domingo, Colombian ambassador to China.

#### Departure for Nanjing

OW041628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA)--A delegation from the Colombia House of Representatives led by Mr Santiago Munoz Piedrahita left here today by air for Nanjing. They were accompanied by Xing Yimin, deputy secretary general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The Colombian guests were greeted at the Nanjing Airport by He Binghao, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress. The committee gave a banquet this evening in the Colombian's honor.

In his toast, Munoz paid tribute to the patriotism of the Chinese people. He said they believed in and relied on themselves to build their country in accordance with its conditions and natural resources instead of adopting other countries' experiences blindly. "This is helpful to the people of the world," he said. Munoz hoped for continued development of Sino-Colombian friendship.

This afternoon, the guests visited the Yangtze River bridge in Nanjing.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GUYANESE DELEGATION

## Arrival, Banquet in Guangzhou

OWO20752 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] The delegation of the Guyanese People's National Congress Party led by Ramsaroop, chairman of the party and vice president of Guyana, was honored on the evening of 30 April at a banquet given by the Guangdong Provincial and Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committees. The delegation arrived in Guangzhou by air from Hangzhou on the evening of 29 April in the company of Zhang Zhixiang, deputy head of the CCP Central Committee's International Liaison Department. Toasts were given by Laing Lingguang, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and first secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee, who hosted the banquet, and by Chairman Ramsaroop.

## Departure, Ramsaroop Comments

OWO21618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Guangzhou, 2 May (XINHUA)--B. Ramsaroop, chairman of the People's National Congress and vice president of Guyana, and the delegation of the congress he led left Guangzhou for home by air today after ending their official visit to China. Speaking in an interview with XINHUA on the eve of his departure, B. Ramsaroop said that the visit has opened a new horizon for the relationship between the People's National Congress of Guyana and the Communist Party of China.

Reviewing the results of his visit, Ramsaroop said that the CCP Central Committee had accepted an invitation extended by the People's National Congress of Guyana and decided to send a party delegation to attend the fourth biennial congress of the Guyanese party which will be held later this year. He said he regarded this as a "momentous development" of the relationship between the two parties.

Ramsaroop said: "As a result of this visit, I think, our two countries and our two parties now have better appreciations of the direction each is taking, based on its own objective and subjective conditions." He said: "I have also discussed a number of matters of bilateral interests with the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and state I have met, touching particularly on trade, scientific and technological cooperation and cultural cooperation. Our discussions were very fruitful and frank."

Describing his impressions of his visit to China, Ramsaroop said: "I have observed that your people and your leaders are very dedicated, very committed, very disciplined and very industrious. I have observed too that your people are bent on recovering the time they have lost in the Cultural Revolution by increasing the tempo and momentum of development," he said.

Ramsaroop said that China's reemphasis on self-reliance in developing its economy also left a deep impression on him. He also discussed the foreign policy pursued by the People's National Congress and Government of Guyana. "We believe the course of our direction must be dictated by us, not by any power outside of our country," he said. "We will seek to strengthen our relations with all non-aligned and developing countries."

He said: "Under the present international circumstances, we would work with China to ensure peace and security in the world."

Mr and Mrs Ramsaroop and their party arrived in Guangzhou from Hangzhou April 29 in the company of Zhang Zhixiang, deputy head of the CCP Central Committee's International Liaison Department. Laing Lingguang, secretary of the CCP Guangdong Provincial Committee and first secretary of the CCP Guangzhou City Committee, hosted a banquet for the Guyanese guests.



HU YAOBANG ADDRESSES JINAN PLA CADRES 3 MAY

OWO42052 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1623 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Jinan, 4 May (XINHUA)--"The People's Liberation Army should become a wall of steel to defend the great motherland. It should become a glorious pace setter to build a socialist spiritual civilization." These were the words of Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CCP Central Committee, when he spoke to cadres of the Jinan PLA units on 3 May. When Comrade Hu Yaobang came to Shandong on an inspection tour, he listened to reports by leading comrades of the Jinan PLA units. On the afternoon of 3 May, he made a speech at a cadre meeting held by the Jinan PLA units.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said: The People's Liberation Army should become a wall of steel to defend the great motherland. It should become a glorious pace setter to build a socialist spiritual civilization. These are two sentences I give to PLA commanders and fighters.

He said: The first sentence says that the People's Liberation Army is the motherland's defender, which is the army's glorious and unshirkable duty. The second sentence refers to the role the army should play in building a socialist spiritual civilization. I think that the army can and should play a very big role in this respect. In the past, our army made very great contributions to transforming the social atmosphere, and this is our glorious tradition. To learn from Lei Feng and foster new practices means to inherit and carry forward this glorious tradition of our army. Now the PLA General Political Department has put forward the "four have's," "three attention's" and "two fear-not's," calling on the vast numbers of commanders and fighters to become revolutionary soldiers who "have ideals, morality, knowledge and physical strength; pay attention to appearance, courtesy and discipline; fear neither difficulties and hardships nor bloodshed and sacrifice;" and who are determined to contribute to the people, the motherland and mankind. These are the demands on the army for building a spiritual civilization. The demands are very good, very adapted to the requirements of the era.

Comrade Hu Yaobang stressed that in building a socialist spiritual civilization the PLA should play an exemplary role. He said: PLA commanders and fighters must have communist ideology, ideals, belief and morality, and a revolutionary stand, principle and discipline. They should, like Lei Feng, enthusiastically serve the people, do good things for the people and observe and uphold social morality in an exemplary way. Especially in public places and tourist areas, they should join the masses in enhancing the "five stresses" and "four beauties."

Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: Material civilization and spiritual civilization are interdependent and mutually promoting. A socialist material civilization can bring a spiritual civilization, and a spiritual civilization can push forward the development of a material civilization. In giving the two sentences to the army, I am hoping that the vast numbers of PLA commanders and fighters will make greater contributions to the great cause of building socialism.

ULANHU, OTHER LEADERS MEET MINORITIES DELEGATION

OWO41235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA)--Chinese Communist Party and state leaders received a minority nationalities delegation at the nationalities palace of culture here this afternoon. The leaders were Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Peng Chong, member of the Political Bureau and member of the secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, and Yang Jingren, vice premier of the State Council and minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission.

The delegation, composed of more than 200 members from nine bordering provinces and autonomous regions, includes representatives of China's more than 30 minority nationalities. Most members of the delegation are in Beijing for the first time. The delegation arrived here April 28.



Earlier, the delegation joined capital city people in celebrating May Day and also visited local attractions. Members of the delegation met with financial and commercial workers of Beijing May 2. Vice Premier Yang Jingren and vice ministers of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission Jiang Ping and Hu Jiabing attended the meeting. The delegation will also visit other parts of the country.

FURTHER ON MAY 4TH MOVEMENT ANNIVERSARY EVENTS

Ulanhu, Others at Soiree

OW042111 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1815 GMT 4 May 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA)--The All-China Federation of Youths and the All-China Federation of Students held a grand musical soiree at the Great Hall of the People this evening to commemorate the 62d anniversary of the May 4th movement. Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Ni Zhifu, Peng Chong, Wan Li, Song Renqiong and Yang Jingren happily attended the musical soiree.

The 200-member "Old Schoolmates Chorus" gave some unique performances of poem recitals and choral singing. These university students of the 1940's also sang a number of revolutionary songs. Their singing and poem recitals brought back memories of the war years. The intense emotion of these veteran comrades, all over 50, deeply affected everyone in the audience. Zhou Pengcheng, secretary of the CYL Central Committee, went backstage to express his appreciation to these veteran comrades. He said: "Believe me, I guarantee you that the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Chinese youths will be handed down and carried forward from generation to generation."

Li Xiannian at CYL Meeting

OW031249 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 May (XINHUA)--One hundred and twelve outstanding young people or youth representatives throughout China were received by Chinese Communist Party and government leaders here today on the eve of the "May 4th" youth festival. The meeting, sponsored by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League to mark the 62nd anniversary of the "May 4th" movement in 1919 which touched off China's new democratic revolution, was held at Zhongnanhai, seat of the party Central Committee and State Council and attended by members of the party Central Committee Secretariat and vice-premiers. Li Xiannian, vice chairman of the party Central Committee, said the party and government pinned great hope on the younger generation. "The future of the country is yours," he told the young people.

Of the 112 young people at the meeting, 43 are women and 69 are men, with an average age of 26. They include workers, peasants, shop assistants, armymen, students, scientists and athletes who have done outstanding work in their own fields.

Guo Yaohua and Tong Lin, who took the men's and women's singles titles at the 36th world table tennis tournament in Yugoslavia, were greeted with warm applause when they arrived at the Zhongnanhai reception hall. Zhang Zanying, the 28-year-old manager of a service center operated by 220 young people, spoke of her experiences in starting the enterprise. The venture began with 13 young people running a tea house. Now it is a service center with ten shops, snack counters, and tea houses with a monthly turnover of 1.4 million yuan. She also spoke of their struggle against certain state-owned enterprises that tried to squeeze them out of business.

As she spoke Vice-Premier Wan Li, concurrently a member of the party Central Committee Secretariat, gave her some words of encouragement. Duan Junyi, Beijing municipal party secretary, said he hoped Beijing's 260,000 unemployed young people would learn from the efforts of Zhang Zanying's venture.

Complaints of lack of cultural activities were voiced by Jia Pengzhang, a young peasant from Guantao County, Hebei Province, who reported on the achievements of rural youth. Li Xiannian said: "Everything should be considered from the angle of the country's 800 million peasants."

Student representative Cheng Yisun, of Qinghua University, whose class of 1979 put forward the slogan "Modernization starts with me, now," spoke of the students' keenness in study. The slogan became a beacon for young people all across China. Cheng Yisun said students know they must study and work hard for the country's modernization. He did not believe there was a generation gap in China, but said young and old people should have more contact. He urged the veterans of the revolution to go more often to universities and schools to acquaint young people with the current state affairs.

Gong Zhenglin who works at the Shanghai number 3 bicycle factory, was another of the young people at today's ceremony. He started a "youth service team" with 12 others a year ago. Within a year, 500 in the number 3 factory were providing 40 different public services free of charge, including repairing bicycles, radios, furniture and haircutting and tailoring. They touched off a nation-wide movement that resulted in thousands of "youth service teams" being established in major cities. The movement takes its philosophical direction from the current "learn from Lei Feng" campaign in memory of the young PLA hero who was cited by Mao Zedong for his public spirit.

A "living" Lei Feng, Li Junjia of the PLA Beijing unit who helped numerous people in various ways also spoke today. Peng Chong, a member of the party Central Committee Secretariat, said that the current upsurge in the "learn from Lei Feng" movement is an inspiration to the whole nation. He called on the young people at today's ceremony to carry on the spirit of the "May 4th" movement, the spirit of democracy and scientific approach, and promote communist morality.

Other leaders present at today's meeting were Fang Yi, Ni Zhifu, Song Renqiong, Yang Dezhi and Xi Zhongxun. Kang Keqing, president of the All-China Women's Federation, was also present.

#### CCP Official's Message to Youth

OWO41325 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA)--Deng Liqun, director of the research office of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, said today in a special "May Fourth" (Youth Day) message to the youth of China that they have a bright future, closely linked to China's socialist system and socialist modernization. Addressing a forum at the Great Hall of the People to mark the 62nd anniversary of the "May Fourth" movement, he said the creative labor of hundreds of millions of young people for China's modernization would bring results deserving international acclaim.

The "May Fourth" movement which began among students in Beijing in 1919, led to China's new democratic revolution. Deng Liqun recalled the foreign aggression China suffered in the days of the Qing Dynasty and under Chiang Kai-shek's rule when the nation was humiliated and sovereignty forfeited.

Starting from the opium war, there was no capitalist-imperialist country that had not invaded China or not fleeced the Chinese people with the collaboration of Chinese reactionary rulers. The number of unequal treaties signed by all governments of old China after the Sino-British "Nanking Treaty" reached over 1,000.

Since its founding, the People's Republic of China had abolished all unequal treaties signed by all past reactionary governments, and relations with foreign countries were now relations of equality, he said. He added that the Chinese troops on many occasions repulsed and frustrated invaders and defended the motherland. The people had become masters of the country, China's more than 50 nationalities enjoyed equality and unity, and Chinese nationals abroad had come under the care and protection of the motherland.

As an independent, unified and powerful socialist state, China's international prestige had risen to an unprecedented height, Deng Liqun said. Due to sabotage by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques, the "Cultural Revolution" brought havoc to the nation and the people, he said. The socialist system suffered and party leadership also went wrong. However, he said, through the efforts of the Communist Party and the people to defend the interests of the socialist motherland, the socialist system and party leadership have taken root in China's soil and in the hearts of its one thousand million people.

"No sabotage, whether from outside or within, can ruin us. The era of subserviency and humiliation has gone forever. This is an unalterable fact in which lies China's future and hope."

Deng Liqun said that, while fully affirming the great achievements won since the founding of the People's Republic, the party and the Chinese people were also summing up experiences and lessons and "trying hard to correct the left deviation in the guiding thought," he said. "In this process, some confusion in thinking has appeared in society, partly due to the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four and partly due to the fact that it takes time to solve problems accumulated over the years.

"In this confusion, some people played down or negated the achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction won since the founding of new China." Deng Liqun went on: "Social practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. China, once a big, backward, Oriental country, with a long history of feudalism, successfully carried out socialist revolution and construction not only because we persisted with the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism but because our party, under the correct leadership of Comrade Mao Zedong and other veteran proletarian revolutionaries, was good at applying the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism to China's reality. It pioneered a successful path for socialist revolution and construction that is imbued with our own national characteristics and at the same time with internationalism.

"The People's Republic of China has stood its grounds as a powerful socialist country. Despite all its shortcomings and errors, in general, China's socialist revolution and socialist construction are a success. We are now correcting our own mistakes in earnest and learning from our own mistakes. China's experience in socialist revolution and socialist construction will enter the history of the international communist movement as a valuable asset.

"Comrade Mao Zedong set an example in believing and relying on the people and unremittingly fought for their interests. He organized students' movements, workers' movements and peasants' movements and educated and led the whole party on to the revolutionary path of armed revolution with the countryside encircling the cities."



Deng Liqun said Mao Zedong had firmly resisted the policies of Khrushchev, and others like him, of "patriarchal" leadership and hegemonism. The Chinese Party and Mao Zedong firmly believed in the Chinese people's own strength.

In his last years of life, he said, Mao Zedong was no longer clear about certain things and made mistakes. However, he had always maintained a staunch determination and high vigilance on anything involving national independence and state sovereignty and security. The mistakes he committed in those years, Deng Liqun said, had brought great misfortunes to the country and the people. But, summing up his whole life, his merits came first and errors were secondary. He deserved to be called the greatest proletarian revolutionary and the greatest national hero of the Chinese nation.

Deng Liqun said Mao Zedong's greatness lay in his loyalty to the Chinese people, his unswerving faith in their might and his staunch class integrity, patriotism and revolutionary determination. "We must learn a lesson from Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes. But his spirit of fighting stubbornly and unceasingly for the people's cause is something we should always learn from."

"Forever be with the people and defend and represent their interests. This is what our party has consistently taught the young people," Deng Liqun said. "Those who are with people go forward. Those divorced from or opposing the people go backward, or even become reactionary. This is a historical truth."

"The youth of modern China have played a tremendous role in the revolutionary movement. In the 1976 mass protest on Tiananmen Square in Beijing, the youth came to the fore and did a great job in the fight to smash up the gang of four. Numerous outstanding youths have also emerged in recent years through their diligence and hard working spirit."

Deng Liqun said he thought highly of the movement to learn from the PLA hero Lei Feng and of the national campaign to emphasize the values of decorum, courtesy, public health, discipline and morals and stressing beauty of the mind, language, behavior and environment. "A healthy young generation is coming up," he said, "and communist ideals and morals will be upheld." He hoped that all young people in China would exert themselves in study and work "to acquire a correct world outlook, strong physique, and professional knowledge."

Deng Liqun called on society to create favorable conditions for the healthy growth of the younger generation, which was becoming a vital new force in all fields of construction. He urged older people to make friends with the young and help them to make faster progress. He said cultural departments should offer programs for the young people and encourage the creation of literature and art that reflected young people's life; theoretical departments should assist young people in the study of Marxist philosophy, economics, and scientific socialism; health departments should work hard to bring up a physically sound generation; great care and attention should be paid to the young people's interests and problems in love, marriage, family life, jobs, housing and fashion.

The forum was sponsored jointly by the Chinese Communist Youth League Central Committee, the All-China Youth Federation, the All-China Students Federation, and the League's Beijing municipal committee.



## CYL Official on Role of Young

OW031005 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 May (XINHUA)--The average age of China's 1,000 million people is 26--providing her with almost endless resources of strength, initiative and intelligence for the long haul to modernization. Today, on the eve of the May 4th youth festival, which recalls the patriotic 1919 student movement, a leading member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, Gao Zhanxiang, explained in an interview the future role of China's young people.

He spoke of their promise and potential and of the burdens that will increasingly devolve upon them. The young people will succeed to the responsibility for China's political leadership and economic construction, he said. They will have to reconcile the demands of two worlds--the industrial imperatives of new China and the cultural heritage of old China. They will be called on to realize the economic and social targets which the older people have not yet achieved. Gao said: "What is uppermost in our minds is that this is a generation to rely on. They are proving it every day by their efforts in industrial and agricultural production, where they are in the majority. In the petroleum, coal and textile industries, young workers make up over 50 percent of the labor force."

Gao Zhanxiang said the thinking of the younger generation has undergone several adjustments in the years that followed the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76. He said: "In 1977 and 1978, shortly after the downfall of the gang of four, the demand of Chinese youth was 'Give us back our lost time.' This was understandable in the light of the exploitation of their vigor and enthusiasm that marked that period and which left them without education or skills for the modernization program.

"In 1979, they had developed beyond the stage of feeling sorry for themselves. The new slogan was 'Modernization begins with me, now,' which showed a willingness to assume their responsibilities to themselves and to society.

"Today, they have set themselves specific goals, summed up in the slogan 'Become competent within this decade.' This relates to China's need for technically competent people. More than 210 million youngsters are at school, over a million are at university, about 40 million are attending spare-time courses, thousands more go to night colleges and the number of young folk studying alone is beyond guesswork. A clue might be the sales of the teach-yourself books--18 million at the last count.

"A significant factor in this process of maturing was the 'learn from Lei Feng' movement. (Lei Feng was a young soldier known for his public spirit.)

"In Shanghai, Shenyang, Wuhan and Harbin, three widely-separated centers, tens of thousands joined the movement with voluntary services to the public--repairing bikes, radios and wristwatches, white-washing houses, sewing clothes." Altogether, 12 million young folk in 29 cities across China turned out to do public service on Lei Feng Day, March 5. The Lei Feng campaign has been known since 1963, when he was cited by Chairman Mao Zedong.

Gao Zhanxiang said: "We have a good feedback on how the younger generation responds to the policies of the Communist Party and the government. We know, for instance, they support the principle of promoting younger and more competent people to party and state leadership. They back the readjustment of the national economy. They support the rural policy of allowing the peasants to have greater say in farm work.

"Their views are relevant and their support is important. For one thing they are quite pragmatic, believing what they see and what works. For another, they and not we are the ones who will live with the future that is being created now, and they know it.

"Of course, they get impatient. But that impatience is only the reverse side of their desire to achieve. It stems from their anxiety for quick results and the overnight abolition of social evils. Of course they get frustrated and discontented. But that discontent comes from patriotism and a desire to do better. With proper guidance, this restless energy can be channelled into constructive effort.

"I believe this generation will achieve greater things than their elders."

#### Central Media Coverage

OW042005 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1255 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA)-- RENMIN RIBAO, JIEFANGJUN BAO, ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO and Beijing RIBAO today carry editorials or commentator's articles to mark the 62d anniversary to the "May 4th" movement.

The RENMIN RIBAO commentator's article, entitled "Restudy History, Strengthen Our Faith," says, the "May 4th" movement was a great turning point in Chinese history: the turning from the bourgeoisie-led, old democratic revolution to the proletarian, communist-led, new democratic revolution; the turning from a revolution guided by bourgeois political theory to one guided by Marxist revolutionary theory. Since that movement, the Chinese revolution has taken on a new look.

After reviewing history since the "May 4th movement," the article points out that history has concluded that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is revolutionary truth for saving the nation from a crisis. Without Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, there could not have been the revolutionary victory of the Chinese people, nor the socialist new China.

The article says, after our party obtained nationwide political power, Marxism became the guiding ideology of the entire nation and led us to great victories in socialist revolution and construction. During the 17 years prior to the Cultural Revolution, although we made mistakes in our work, generally speaking, we advanced along the Marxist road. During the 10 years of calamity, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, capitalizing on our party's mistakes, recklessly distorted and tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, confused right and wrong, did unprecedented serious damage to our party and state, and brought great calamity to the people. After the downfall of the "gang of four," we put an end to this calamity, but before we had time to clean up the house ideologically, the "two whatevers" viewpoint, which insisted on continuing "leftist" mistakes of the past, suddenly popped up. To counter the "two whatevers," the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee proposed emancipating the mind. The third plenary session reestablished a correct ideological, political and organizational line, upheld Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, continuously consolidated and developed the political situation of stability and unity and gradually guided our economic construction to make steady progress.

The article says: A few people in our society, mainly young people, think that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought "no longer works." Thus, they have tried to find ways for managing state affairs from the early 18th century bourgeois ideologists, or they have spontaneously advocated anarchy.

A major cause of this situation, aside from the fact that they were personally victimized by the deception and pernicious influence of the sham Marxism spread by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, and that they have contacted the superficial stuff of some economically developed capital nations, is that young people have little understanding of the past and of history. We must, in view of this ideological situation among young people, do thorough and meticulous ideological work, enlighten them and help them. We must guide young people to study the history of the Chinese revolution, in particular history since the "May 4th" movement, and use history as a mirror to show the young people that people in the past already found that the young people's ideas "do not work" and that we must not embrace them again. We must realize that the ideological weapon of Marxism, which our forefathers found by untold hardships and even with sacrifice of lives, is the revolutionary truth that has guided us to advance continuously over the past 60 years and more. We believe if we do a good job in this task, our young people will surely and consciously correct their erroneous ideology. Of course, regarding the extremely few people who oppose the four basic principles, we must maintain our vigilance and resolutely struggle against them.

The article says, during the period of the "May 4th" movement, Chinese youths played a vanguard role. Over the past 60 years and more, China's youths, under the leadership of the party, have inherited and carried forward the glorious traditions of the "May 4th" movement and have made major contributions to revolution and construction. While marking the 62d anniversary of the "May 4th" movement, we hope that our young comrades continuously carry forward the patriotic spirit, closely link their own future with that of the state and the nation, diligently study the revolutionary ideology, and continuously advance along the road pointed out by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

JIEFANGJUN BAO carries an editorial today entitled "Strive To Be a Fine Revolutionary Soldier--Again on Promoting Activities of 'Four Have's, Three Stresses and Two Fear-Not's' in Marking the 'May 4th' Youth Day." The editorial says: To inherit and carry forward the revolutionary tradition of the "May 4th" movement, we must do concrete deeds. That is, while striving to build a socialist material civilization, we must also strive to build a socialist spiritual civilization and build China into a modern and strong socialist nation.

The editorial says: Promoting activities of "four have's, three stresses and two fear-not's" (have ideals, morality, knowledge and physical strength; stress military appearance, courtesy and discipline; fear not hardships, fear not death) were proposed based on the army's real situation. They are specific activities in building socialist spiritual civilization in the army. If we make the activities of "four have's, three stresses and two fear-nots" a success, then we can have a constant and correct political orientation; we will become hard-working masters; we will embrace a noble patriotic spirit and become invincible; and, what is more, we will have the ability to do a good job in fulfilling our tasks. Then the combat effectiveness of our people's army will be greatly enhanced, and we can still better fulfill all tasks assigned us by the party and the people. The editorial calls on all PLA cadres and fighters to inherit and carry forward the fine PLA traditions, learn fine qualities from Lei Feng and other heroes and models and promote the socialist spiritual construction and modernization of the PLA to a new level.

The editorial of ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO is entitled "Firmly Bear in Mind the Two Great Historical Conclusions." The editorial says, Since the "May 4th" movement, there have been two great historical conclusions that we must always bear in mind. They are that the CCP is a guarantee for leading our cause to victory and that only socialism can save China.

The editorial says: The main theme of youth movements since the "May 4th" movement has always been that youths must accept the responsibility of the rise or fall of the nation.



If we say that the youths of the period of the "May 4th" movement, by displaying their patriotic spirit, rescued our nation from the oppression of the three big mountains, then the young people of our generation must inherit and carry forward this patriotic tradition and accept the glorious historical responsibility of making China a great nation. We must forever firmly bear in mind the two great conclusions history has left us, forever trust the party's leadership and forever persist in the socialist road. Neither smears nor slanders by class enemies, domestic or foreign, nor fallacies or absurdities, be they from the "left" or right, can shake our faith. We must worry even before the people have worried and rejoice only after the people have rejoiced. We must set examples, avoid empty talk and do more concrete deeds. The editorial says: The young people of our country will surely not fail to meet the ardent expectations of the party and people, will strive to become useful people, and will use hard work and wisdom to build a prosperous, strong and great China.

Beijing RIBAO publishes an editorial entitled "Faith and Morality." It stresses that inheriting and carrying forward the glorious "May 4th" traditions means upholding the four basic principles and, while building a socialist material civilization, paying greatest attention to building a spiritual civilization as well. In the course of building a spiritual civilization, it is necessary to emphasize always the establishment of the communist faith and morality.

#### CHEN MUHUA CHAIRS PUBLIC HEALTH MEETING IN NANJING

OWO50141 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1412 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Nanjing, 4 May (XINHUA)--A conference on public health work in eight southern provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions was recently called by the State Council. The conference called on the governments at all levels to regard the tasks of improving water supply for the masses and improving the disposal of night soil and control over food hygiene as a matter of great importance concerning the vital interests of the people, and conscientiously do a good job in grasping these tasks. The conference was presided over by Vice Premier Chen Muhua, who also spoke at the conference.

After affirming the achievements, comrades attending the conference pointed out that the problems of improving water supply for the masses and adequate disposal of night soil have not yet been solved fundamentally in considerable areas of the countryside, and that this situation continues to affect the health of the masses. Strenuous efforts should now be made to improve water supply for the masses, tighten control of night soil disposal and food hygiene, and further popularize hygiene knowledge. This is a fundamental measure to change our country's environmental hygiene.

Comrades attending the conference pointed out: To improve water supply for the masses and tighten control of night soil disposal is a long-term task. They expressed the hope that governments at all levels would shoulder the responsibility of serving the people by including this task in their investment plans for urban and rural capital construction and local budgets, providing unified leadership, and organizing the departments of public health, agriculture, material supply, water conservancy, city construction and finance to work together and assume responsibility for the task of improving water supply and night soil disposal in a practical manner.

It was also emphatically pointed out at the conference that in the course of promoting the five stresses and four beauties, efforts should also be made to carry out sanitation propaganda and education in an extensive and penetrating way. It is also necessary to strengthen control of food hygiene and strictly implement the regulations on food hygiene control issued by the state. Furthermore, attention must also be paid to the control of food hygiene in rural markets. The conference urged all localities to map out long-range plans for improving water supply for the masses and improving night soil disposal in accordance with their own actual conditions.



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The conference was held in Nanjing from 27 to 30 April. It was attended by the responsible comrades from the State Council departments concerned and other responsible personnel from the governments and health departments (bureaus) in eight provinces, municipalities and autonomous region of Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Guangdong, Fujian, Guangxi, Anhui and Jiangxi.

VICE PREMIER WAN LI ATTENDS CHILDREN'S FILM SHOW

OWO21114 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1217 GMT 1 May 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 May (XINHUA)--Over 700 children of the capital watched "Huang Ying Gu" and other new movies at the small auditorium of the State Council on the morning of 1 May. Wan Li, vice premier of the State Council, Situ Huimin, vice minister of culture, Yuan Jinxiu, deputy secretary general of the State Council and director of the State Council organs administration bureau, and Han Zuoli, director of the Beijing Municipal Education Bureau, accompanied the children in watching the cartoon film "Ding Fights Against the Monkey King" and the feature film "Huang Ying Gu."

Before the movies, Wan Li extended a warm welcome to the children and their teachers on behalf of the State Council. He said to the children: Our party and state hope very much that you study well and make progress constantly, develop well morally, intellectually, physically and in aesthetic education, and become successors with erudite scientific and cultural knowledge and the ability to achieve the four modernizations. At present, it is we who are doing the four modernizations. In the future it will be your duty to achieve them. He also said to the teachers: Education of children depends on parents on the one hand and the teachers on the other hand. You are expected to train and educate children well.

On the instruction of Wan Li, the documentary "Love" was added in the afternoon session. Wan Li said: This film tells how children should be properly educated at home and it is very interesting. Nowadays, some people just don't know how to educate children. Parents, teachers and women at childcare centers all should see this film. TV stations should also show more films of this kind. They help greatly in educating children.

PLA CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF ADDRESSES MEETING

OWO12110 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1623 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 1 May (XINHUA)--Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the PLA, said: The party Central Committee calls on the army to play an exemplary and leading role and a role as a motive force in activities to build a socialist spiritual civilization. All commanders and fighters of the army must respond to the party Central Committee's call and strive to be vanguards in building a spiritual civilization. The PLA Headquarters of the General Staff held a meeting of representatives of advanced individuals in learning from Lei Feng and for fostering new practices on 30 April and commended 105 advanced individuals who had come forward in building a socialist spiritual civilization. Yang Dezhi made a speech on building a socialist spiritual civilization at the meeting.

He pointed out: In building a socialist spiritual civilization, our party and army have a fine tradition and profound ideological foundation. The broad masses praise our army as the people's own army, the dearest. They refer to a certain revolutionary spirit as the "spirit of the Long March," and certain fine work styles as the "work style of the old 8th Route Army." It is precisely this kind of revolutionary spirit that we must uphold and carry forward today. Although this revolutionary spirit was undermined by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," it should be affirmed that in our party and army a revolutionary and healthy atmosphere remains the principal aspect, and this is the firm foundation for us in building a socialist spiritual civilization.

He said: At all times, the PLA will actively respond to and resolutely carry out the revolutionary calls and fighting objectives put forward by the party. In the activity of building a socialist spiritual civilization, we must take positive actions and create a lively situation with everyone stressing the spiritual civilization and everyone striving to become a Lei Feng-type soldier.

HONGQI VIEWS PARTY AS LEADER, NOT ADMINISTRATOR

OWO41554 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 4 May 81

[Report on "excerpts" of article by Xiong Fu: "A Probing Discussion of the Party's Position and Role in National Life," carried in HONGQI No 9]

[Text] The article discusses four aspects:

The article says: At present we are faced with the arduous task of making further economic readjustments and achieving political stability. In order to bring into full play the positive factors in all fields and unite the people of all nationalities throughout the nation to do a good job in developing the four modernizations program, we must uphold and improve the party's leadership over national life. Therefore it is necessary for us once again to reaffirm the party's position and role in national life.

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the nationwide discussion on the criterion for truth have once again restored the party's dialectical-materialist ideological line and greatly widened people's vision. From the 30 years of practice since our party took the helm of the state, people have begun to ponder the following questions: Why have bureaucracy and the desire for special privileges continued to grow after we have time and again stressed the need to maintain our party's advanced nature under the condition of taking the helm of the state? Aside from the influence of the nonproletarian ideas of all descriptions and party members' own problems in theoretical training, ideological quality and work style, is there any even more profound problem in the leadership system for such a phenomenon to emerge? People have more and more clearly realized that the problem in the leadership system plays an even more basic and important role in maintaining our party's progressive nature as the vanguard of the working class under the condition of taking the helm of the state. It is exactly for this reason that the party Central Committee has put forward the issue of reforming the leadership system of the party and the state. To carry out such reform is the key in firmly strengthening and improving the party's leadership over national life.

The article says: The Communist Party is the leader in socialist national life. This is a fundamental principle we must uphold. Marxism always holds: As the representative of the advanced productive forces, the working class is most thoroughly revolutionary and strict in strengthening the sense of organization and discipline. Only the working class is able to accept the great historical responsibility of burying all exploiting systems, replacing capitalism with socialism, finally achieving the goal of eliminating classes and realizing communism, and emancipating its own class as well as all mankind. The leadership of the working class can be exercised only through the leadership of its own vanguard--the Communist Party. Under the socialist system, the working class, as a leading class, can manifest its role of leadership in various forms. However, the main and concentrated form of manifestation is the leadership of the party. In China's contemporary history there have emerged many political parties and organizations. Which of these can match the Communist Party of China, which has truly represented the interests of the working class and the broadest masses of people; united the people of all nationalities and all walks of life around itself; given full play to their enthusiasm, creativeness, talents and wisdom; and won, through extremely arduous, protracted struggles, the tremendous victories in the new democratic revolution on this badly injured land of ours? Which other parties can match the Communist Party of China, which has led the people of all nationalities throughout the country to triumphantly carry out socialist transformation and socialist construction, to preliminarily set up an independent industrial system and a national economic system, and to lay a sound material foundation for all-round development of socialist modernization in a country like ours with a vast territory, large population and a complicated situation and in a state of "poverty and blankness?"

No; there was no such party. "Without the Communist Party, there will be no new China." This is the answer given by history.

Our party has made mistakes and suffered setbacks of one kind or another, including such a serious mistake as the Great Cultural Revolution. We have also found among our ranks such careerists, conspirators and counterrevolutionary cliques as Lin Biao and the gang of four, which have caused extremely serious disruptions in our party. However, our party has the ability to rely on its close ties with those of the same class and all laboring people to overcome and correct the shortcomings and mistakes in our work. Our party has the ability to rely on its own strength to liquidate careerists, conspirators and the degenerates who have sneaked into or recently emerged in our party. Our party's line, principles and policies intrinsically embody the fundamental interests of the working class and all laboring people. All schemes that vainly attempt to instigate and deceive by misrepresenting the proletarian nature of our party in the hope of breaking away from or doing away with the party's leadership will end in failure.

The article points out: We have to be clear about one question: That is, as the leader in the national life, does the party need to exercise direct control over the nation's life in the economic, political, cultural, social and other fields? Lenin spoke about the need for the party to master the skill of administering the nation upon the conclusion of the October Revolution. He said: "The important thing for us is to widely absorb all laborers into the administration of the state. This is a very arduous task. Socialism cannot be realized by just a few people, a single party. It can be realized only when hundreds of millions of people have themselves mastered the skills of achieving it." It is thus clear that the party's responsibility for leadership over the nation's life in the economic, political, cultural, social and other fields should never have meant direct control. But for a long time many of our comrades have had one-sided notions of how the governing party should govern and how party leadership should be exercised in national life. They hold that all affairs in all organs, departments and bodies must be centrally controlled by the party committees at all levels, which must have the final say in everything. They have thus turned the party from the leader into the direct administrator. The consequences are that they have hindered the state organs, economic organizations and mass bodies from working with relative independence, with the result that the masses cannot effectively exercise their rights as masters of the house, and they have also adversely affected work efficiency in the party and government organs and become an important factor in the growth of bureaucratism.

Furthermore, because of the party's involvement to an unlimited extent in specific daily routines, the party is becoming unable to concentrate its energy to study and hold its line, principles and policies; to successfully carry out its own party building organizationally, ideologically and in work style; and to strengthen its education for and supervision over party members. This also weakens the party's fighting power and harms the ties between the party and the masses. The reason that our party made the call after the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee for efforts to begin reforming the party and state leadership system was precisely for the purpose of correcting the problem of turning the party's leadership into direct control.

We must firmly uphold the principle that the party is the leader and not the direct administrator of national life. Its essence consists of guiding and firmly holding the orientation for the development of national life by means of the party's line, principles and policies and so on; ensuring the leadership position of the working class; and at the same time ensuring the rights of the whole body of laboring people in managing state, economic and social affairs. It is plain to see that having the party monopolize everything and turning party leadership into direct control of national life, with the result that the laboring people cannot normally exercise their fundamental rights to manage state, economic and social affairs, is incompatible with the party's nature and with its position as the leader of national life. It must therefore be changed.



The article says: All fronts, all departments and all units must accept the party's centralized and unified leadership. Without this centralized and unified leadership, each front, each department and each unit will go its own way, and confusion is bound to occur, so much so that the revolutionary cause of the proletariat may be ruined.

On the other hand, the party's leadership must be based on the relatively independent work of various organs, departments, organizations and bodies in national life. The party's leadership over these organs, departments, organizations and bodies in national life does not simply mean issuing administrative orders, nor does it mean monopolizing everything in these units. It means that the party must, through propaganda and organizational work and through the exemplary role of the party organizations and party members in these units in implementing the party's decisions, make an effort to make the party's lines, principles and policies acceptable to the broad masses of people so that they will become the guide of their actions. The party committees should not intervene in the specific administrative operations of these units as they please, and these units' responsible personnel should be elected or appointed according to their respective administrative channels and should not be appointed directly by the party committees.

To uphold the principle that the party is the leader, and not the direct administrator, of national life, we must make sure that the party first properly administers its own affairs. Today more than half of our party members were admitted into the party during the Cultural Revolution. Since these members did not receive systematic education on the party's basic knowledge, principles and discipline, the phenomena of ideological, organizational and stylistic impurities can be found in our party. Today some people still assume a doubledealing attitude of feigning compliance with the party's lines, principles and policies adopted after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Some people have gone so far that they even add fuel to society's erroneous ideas of opposing the four basic principles. Such a situation is diametrically incompatible with the party's status of being the leader of national life. Therefore to strengthen the party's leadership, the question of building the party itself is an urgent question that we cannot afford to neglect.

At present we must emphasize doing a good job in educating the party members and cadres. We must educate all party members on the need to firmly carry out the party's resolutions, obey the party's disciplinary regulations, carry forward the spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly and of being responsible to the people, and guide their actions with communist ideology and communist ethics so that they can really give play to their vanguard role. All acts of violating party regulations and state law, all unhealthy tendencies and all words and deed of opposing the four basic principles must be solemnly criticized, or even struggled against, by adhering to principles. Only by doing this can we make our party really capable of discharging its responsibilities as the leader of the national life.

The article says: We must soberly realize that our party, after it has assumed power, must not command the people and must not turn itself into the ruler or the ruling class, like that of the old society. This is a cardinal question which concerns our party's life or death. The question of our party's relationship to the people is the essence and foundation of realizing the party's leadership. The party represents the proletariat and the broad masses of people to lead the life of the nation. The system of people's congresses and the workers' and commune members' congresses at various levels, which are being established and improved today, and the expansion of the scope of direct election as well as the corresponding laws that have been enacted and promulgated, are all meant to legally and systematically safeguard the people's rights of directly administering state, economic and social affairs.



Our party organizations at all levels should concentrate on grasping well the party's line, principles and policies, using well the party's cadres and educating well their own members, so that all party members and party cadres will observe party discipline and state laws in an exemplary way; energetically correct unhealthy tendencies; and, by their own exemplary and leading actions, influence, educate and unite the masses and win the masses' trust and support.

To maintain the party's close ties with the masses we must affirm that the major form of the party's work among the masses is ideological and political work. Strengthening the party's ideological and political work among the masses is also currently the most important link in improving the party's leadership in national life. Now and for some time to come, generally speaking, it is mainly to extensively and profoundly conduct education on upholding the four basic principles.

Our comrades must understand the extreme importance and seriousness of this ideological and political work, draw a completely clear distinction between it and the way things were done during the period of the Great Cultural Revolution, and thoroughly overcome the left ideological mistakes. Otherwise we cannot possibly strengthen the party's leadership in national life, nor can we possibly achieve the magnificent goal of socialist modernization.

The party Central Committee recently called for us to promote and carry forward the Yanan spirit, the spirit of the early postliberation days and the spirit of overcoming difficulties in the early 1960's. What did we rely on in those times? Our magic weapons were: The party sharing weal and woe with the masses of the people, the exemplary and leading role of party members, and thorough and painstaking ideological and political work.

Now in the new historical period we still must rely on these three things to forge close ties between the party and the masses of the people, rely on the trust and support of the masses of the people, and fulfill the strategic tasks for building a material and spiritual civilization.

#### ZHOU YANG'S 24 MARCH SPEECH ON ROLE OF LITERATURE

HK020730 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 81 p 2

[Speech by Zhou Yang on 24 March 1981 at the awards ceremony for China's best short stories of 1980: "Literature Should Give Strength to the People"; reprinted from RENMIN WENXUE [PEOPLE'S LITERATURE] No 4, 1981--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] OVER THE PAST FEW YEARS, AWARDS CEREMONIES HAVE BEEN HELD FOR ALL ASPECTS OF LITERATURE AND ART AND THEIR EFFECTS HAVE BEEN GOOD. WE MUST HOLD THESE ACTIVITIES IN A MORE REGULAR AND INSTITUTIONALIZED WAY AND ALSO GRADUALLY PERFECT THEM. BOTH MATERIAL INCENTIVE AND SPIRITUAL ENCOURAGEMENT ARE NECESSARY, BUT SPIRITUAL ENCOURAGEMENT IS MORE IMPORTANT. OVER THE PAST 4 YEARS OR SO SINCE THE SMASHING OF THE "GANG OF FOUR," LITERATURE AND ART HAS BEEN IN FACT ONE OF THE DEPARTMENTS TO SCORE OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS. HOWEVER, IT IS AT THE SAME TIME UNDENIABLE THAT THERE ARE STILL MANY MISTAKES, SHORTCOMINGS AND PROBLEMS IN OUR LITERARY AND ART WORK. IT IS AN UNALTERABLE PRINCIPLE THAT LITERATURE AND ART SHOULD BE TRUTHFUL. HOWEVER, THERE ARE STILL SOME VIEWS WITH WHICH WE CANNOT AGREE ON THE QUESTION OF TRUTHFULNESS. OUR REVOLUTIONARY WRITERS TODAY SHOULD REGARD FAITHFULNESS TO THE CAUSES OF THE PEOPLE, THE PARTY AND SOCIALISM AS SOMETHING MORE PRECIOUS THAN THEIR OWN LIVES. THEY SHOULD CLOSELY COMBINE THEIR FAITHFULNESS TO REAL LIFE WITH THEIR LOYALTY TO THE REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE AND CLOSELY INTEGRATE REVOLUTIONARY REALISM WITH IDEALISM. THIS IS OUR REVOLUTIONARY OUTLOOK AND WORLD OUTLOOK. WE MUST CONTINUE CRITICIZING AND ELIMINATING THE "LEFTIST" THINKING, WHICH HAS BEEN DEEP-ROOTED AND WIDESPREAD AND HAS CAUSED TREMENDOUS HARM ON THE LITERARY AND ART FRONT. AT THE SAME TIME WE MUST SERIOUSLY WATCH OUT FOR CERTAIN TENDENCIES TOWARD LIBERALIZATION IN OUR CURRENT LITERARY AND ART CIRCLES.

WRITERS AND ARTISTS SHOULD HAVE BOTH COURAGE AND MODESTY AND SHOULD COMBINE THE TWO WELL. WE SHOULD PARTICULARLY CHERISH WRITERS AND ARTISTS AND ENCOURAGE THEM TO HAVE INITIATIVE AND DARE TO EXPLORE. WE SHOULD ATTACH IMPORTANCE TO AND CORRECTLY APPRAISE THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS, BUT WE SHOULD NOT BLINDLY PRAISE THEM TO THE SKIES NOR COVER UP THEIR SHORTCOMINGS. WHEN A WRITER TAKES A WRONG ROAD IN HIS ARTISTIC EXPLORATION AND METHOD OF EXPRESSION, WE SHOULD NOT RASHLY CRITICIZE HIM FOR OPPOSING THE PARTY OR SOCIALISM. IF WRITERS HAVE MADE MISTAKES, WE SHOULD PATIENTLY HELP THEM CORRECT THOSE MISTAKES, EVEN IF THEY ARE POLITICAL MISTAKES. IN DEALING WITH THE CONTRADICTIONS AMONG THE PEOPLE, PARTICULARLY IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES, WE SHOULD ADHERE TO THE PRINCIPLE OF SEEKING TRUTH FROM FACTS, HELPING THOSE WHO ERR AND "CURING THE SICKNESS TO SAVE THE PATIENT."

I have not read much about the recently published literary works and I therefore cannot give many views on the subject. Fortunately, Comrade Guangnian has just made a speech and I agree with all his views. Since I am asked to make a speech without prior preparation, let me just say a few words to express my congratulations to those comrades who are receiving awards and may they thereby encourage each other!

LITERARY AWARDS CEREMONIES ARE A GOOD THING WHICH SHOULD BE HELD IN A REGULAR AND INSTITUTIONALIZED WAY

Over the past few years awards ceremonies have been held for all aspects of literature and art and their effects have been good. This time, among the award-winning writers of short stories, there are not only many middle-aged and especially young writers, but also writers of the older generation like Comrade Xie Bingxin. We have truly achieved an integration of the old, middle-aged and young with the middle-aged and young as the principal force. Those comrades who have won awards have made contributions through outstanding achievements in literary work, while those who have not won any have also endeavored in literary work and have made varying contributions, large and small. This shows that China's literature and art is thriving and prosperous. Many veteran writers are still full of energy and have not laid down their pens. However, literary works which have attracted people's attention have on the whole been created by talented middle-aged and young writers. They have actually marched into the literary circles taking big strides and have become a decisive force. This is certainly something worth rejoicing about. The awards ceremonies being held are in fact an encouragement to our writers for their remarkable creative work and is also a good, effective method for promoting prosperity in literature and art and progress in science. We must hold these activities more regularly and institutionalize them. Of course because of the limited economic conditions at present, the monetary awards given out at the awards ceremonies are quite meager. Nevertheless, our revolutionary writers have never written for the sake of money. The real essence of the awards ceremonies is spiritual encouragement. Through the awards ceremonies we have expressed our appraisal and gratitude to those writers for their diligent work and the fruits of their painstaking work and allowed even more readers to pay attention to those promising up-and-coming young writers and appreciate their literary work. Both material incentive and spiritual encouragement are necessary, but spiritual encouragement is more important. To a writer the greatest honor, driving force, encouragement and comfort is that his works are recognized and appreciated among the people, arouse the people's sympathy and display the role of encouraging and educating people. This year is the centennial of the birth of Lu Xun, and many comrades have proposed the establishment of the "Lu Xun literary awards." We think that this proposal is both good and practicable. We must in the future hold awards ceremonies for literary and artistic work in a more regular and institutionalized way and also gradually perfect them.

Are all those award-winning literary works flawless and perfect? Of course we cannot say that, nor should we put forth such a demand. On the whole, however, the award-winning works should be good or comparatively good and worthy of an award.

As I have said, our process of first appraising and then awarding may also be a process of first awarding and then appraising. The award-winning works recommended by the readers and judged by the experts can still be appraised and criticized. As a matter of fact, the fine award-winning works should be better able to stand appraisal and criticism. Therefore I say that the process of first appraising and then awarding may also be a process of awarding and then appraising. Since it is necessary to make appraisals, of course we can either say something good or something bad. We must never reject any criticism, even if it is an unjust criticism. In the reports at the past several congresses of literary and art workers, we have cited the titles of some comparatively good literary works to attract the attention of public opinion and society, and this is definitely beneficial. However, there are also shortcomings because our appraisals might often be inappropriate and our lists of those deserving praise far from complete. This would easily give the people the impression that all those literary works seem to be recognized and approved by the leadership, and this would not be very good. Literary works should only be recognized and approved by the tens of millions of masses, and they should be able to stand the test of time. In appraising the award-winning works, we must neither make undeserved praise nor criticize them too harshly. When a literary work wins an award, people should make appraisals. If public opinion circles somehow have no response whatsoever, then the writer will feel very lonely. Besides, it will also show that we are too sluggish in making appraisals. If one thinks that the selected award-winning works are not good, then one should particularly make even more candid criticisms.

Over the past 4 years or so since the smashing of the "gang of four," and especially since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, literature and art has in fact been one of the departments to score outstanding achievements. This has actually been noted by the central authorities. However, it is at the same time undeniable that there are still many mistakes, shortcomings and problems in our work on literature and art. At present both the party and government leadership and public opinion have shown great concern for literature and art. They have provided encouragement and made criticisms, sometimes even harsh criticisms. The award-winning literary works selected today are merely a small part of our current literary and artistic creation. We must not generalize based on these isolated facts and hold that all our literary works have reached more or less the same level. Even for this small part of our literary works, we cannot say that they are really perfect. Undoubtedly your literary works have indeed added new wealth to China's literature and have given out new brilliance. However, you must take promoting the interests of all the people, the whole nation and the entire socialist literature and art as your own responsibility, and you must never feel too pleased about your small personal achievements and thereby feel enormously proud of your success. You should strive to make still further progress, and this is what I expect of all of you.

#### TRUTHFULNESS AND FAITHFULNESS

There have been many discussions in recent years on the question of truthfulness in literature and art. People have stressed attaching importance to truthfulness in literature and art and restoring and carrying forward the tradition of realism. This is totally correct and has served to correct and remedy our past errors, biases and shortcomings on the question. We should admit that truthfulness is the life of art, despite the fact that the "gang of four" for many years criticized this originally correct statement as "revisionist." As we all know literary and artistic works which are not truthful can never move people and will not have any vitality. This has in fact been tested through people's experience and verified by the history of work literature. Comrade Mao Zedong said: Literature and art are reflections of social life in the minds of writers. This is in fact an application of the materialist theory of the reflection in literature and art and is also a philosophical basis of the theories of realism in literature and art. This is a scientific truth.



Revolutionary writers who are not faithful to the people's lives will not be able to write any works that truly reflect the people's lives and truly represent the people's interests. It is an unalterable principle that literature and art should be truthful. However, there are still some views with which we cannot agree on the question of truthfulness. First, some people have made use of some of our past mistakes and shortcomings in our theories on realism and creative practice, turned truthfulness into something absolute, willfully made subjective and one-sided interpretations and thereby belittled and negated our great achievements in literature scored over the past 30 years or so since the establishment of the PRC. It seemed that all our past works were not truthful, and only those works that exposed the dark side of society were truthful. Of course there were indeed many works that were not truthful in our literature. This is in fact quite unavoidable in the literatures of all nations. Comparatively and fundamentally speaking, literary works that truly reflect the people's lives and struggles are the most truthful and valuable. As a matter of fact, were the large number of literary works stained with blood and tears which truly reflected the lives of struggles of the workers, peasants and soldiers and which described China's national and democratic revolutions, land reform and collectivization and so on not truthful records of China's revolution, rather than literature of fraud and deception?

Some articles carried in certain journals published in Hong Kong have noted that China's current literature is new realism. It seems that we have never had realism before; and even if we had it was old. If they are referring to our literature during the new socialist period in China, of course they could add the word "new" to realism. However, this is not what they meant. What they are trying to say is that our past literary works were not truthful and were not examples of realism at all. This is certainly incorrect and is a slander against China's revolutionary literature, which has a glorious tradition. What is regrettable is that some of our own writers have also thought that some of the revolutionary works they wrote in the past were not truthful and were all wrong. It seemed that they have wrongly listened to the views of some leaders and have been fooled by the constantly changing policies. They are somehow obsessed with feelings of remorse and repentance. But this is incorrect. In the development of revolution, making mistakes, and even mistakes in the line, are unavoidable. Regardless of whether the mistakes lie with ourselves or with the leadership, we must seriously sum up the experiences and learn the lessons, rather than indulging in some sort of repentance. Since revolution is a righteous action, why should we repent if we truly and wholeheartedly plunge ourselves into the revolution? What we need is only an even loftier political consciousness and independent thinking.

Second, when we say that truthfulness is the life of art, we are only using a figure of speech, explaining the significance of truthfulness to literature and art as if it is life to man. Nonetheless, to a man who has a brain and the power of reasoning, there are certainly things in the world that are even more precious than his life. In his article in memory of a poet Yin Fu, Lu Xun cited a poem by Petofi Sandor, which the poet liked: "Life is certainly precious, but love is even dearer. However, for the sake of freedom, both may be forsaken." For the sake of national freedom and independence, the Hungarian patriotic poet did not hesitate to sacrifice his own life, and this is precisely why he was great. Should our revolutionary writers of today not regard faithfulness to the causes of the people, the party and socialism as something even more precious than their own lives? This is in fact precisely where our conviction and ideal lie. They should closely combine their faithfulness to real life with their loyalty to the revolutionary cause and closely integrate revolutionary realism with idealism. This is our revolutionary outlook and world outlook.

Some 10 years ago a woman writer who was still very young at that time told me that she had been brought up among the revolutionary ranks, and the party had always taught her to be honest and tell the truth. I told her that people certainly ought to tell the truth and that I believed that she was telling the truth too. I said: There may be some who do not like people telling the truth, but still we must. Since you are a writer, you have to reflect and judge all the complicated things in the course of our revolution.



However, you must not be overconfident that your observations are correct and you must listen to views of other people, including those of the leadership. Because of the pernicious influence of the savage cultural autocracy of the "gang of four," there are now some writers, and especially young writers, who like to talk about the so-called conscience, which is a very difficult notion to understand. They do not like to discuss loyalty to the revolutionary cause, which can actually be examined and tested, and consideration for the public interest in dealing with people and things. They only like to talk about abstract human nature which transcends classes and do not like to discuss party spirit and revolutionary and scientific nature. They delight in talking about outmoded and stale phrases inherited from the feudal and bourgeois classes over thousands of years, while they do everything possible to evade the scientific phrases of the proletariat and Marxism. Some comrades even put forth curious theories such as "artists have a conscience, while statesmen have no conscience." Let us for the time being adopt the stale word of "conscience." There are indeed the so-called statesmen who have no conscience. They have existed in both the old society and the new society. The bourgeois statesmen, and especially politicians, are often engaged in internal strife scrambling for power and interests. They often harm others to benefit themselves, so there is really no point in talking about their conscience. As for Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their factional remnants, elements who beat, smash and loot, who violate law and discipline and who are seriously bureaucratic, their problem is not simply one of whether their conscience is good or bad. They simply do not deserve the title of proletarian statesmen. They are merely the scum of our revolutionary ranks. Although many of our revolutionary statesmen have had different kinds of shortcomings or mistakes, they have gone through the stiff tests of protracted revolutions. They have demonstrated by their own actions that they are faithful to the people and have a tremendous conscience. Using the scientific phrases of Marxism, they have a strong party spirit. If you insist on saying in very general terms that the statesmen do not have a conscience, then, may we ask in return: Do the artists all have a conscience? In the course of our protracted revolution and during the time of the 10 years of upheavals, most of our writers and artists have certainly done very well and have been able to stand the tests. However, has there really never been a small number of scum who sell their souls and do not have any so-called conscience withsoever? Regardless of whether we are considering statesmen or artists, it is actually not a question of whether they have a conscience or not, nor whether they think they have a conscience or not. We must base our considerations on their practical actions and manifestations--whether they are honest and sincere in dealing with the revolution, the people and their comrades--in judging whether they are right or wrong, in judging their meritorious achievements and errors. This is in fact the sole and correct criterion for distinguishing all people and all things.

Comrade Gao Xiaosheng, a writer who is very good at portraying the peasants during the period of transition from the old to the new, and who has been praised in literary and art circles, made a very good statement in his recently published article: No matter what you write, your work should always give people strength. Our works should in any case never make people feel demoralized and dispirited. They should inspire people with enthusiasm and give people added courage. The so-called literature of wounds was at one time very popular. It was in fact an inevitable product and manifestation of the 10 years of cruel reality. The novel "Anecdotes on the Western Front," which described the war of counterattack in self-defense, somehow also depicts the deep wounds in the hearts of the fighters. However, it has done nothing to detract from the images of the invincible heroes who died for the motherland and has actually greatly moved and encouraged people. We do not approve of writing about the "wounds" without exception. Nonetheless, literary works which merely describe wounds are not necessarily examples of the so-called literature of wounds and literature of exposure, and they are by no means examples of literature which preaches sentimentality.

So long as they are well written and so long as the writers' thoughts and feelings are healthy, they can still give people strength. As for the history of the "Great Cultural Revolution," it is necessary to make a highly artistic condensation from an even higher ideological perspective and against an even more extensive historical background. This is a difficult task requiring hard work, and it cannot be accomplished in just one move. Even though we demand that literary works have a positive force, this does not mean that all literary works should only portray positive characters and not negative ones, nor does it mean that they should only write about positive phenomena and not about negative. This would resemble the so-called theories of the "fundamental tasks" and of "loftiness and perfection" preached by the "gang of four." We advocate that there should be a great variety of subject matter for literary works. They should portray all kinds of characters with different family backgrounds, experiences, education and personalities. Only in this way is it possible to build a rich gallery, a great variety of characters in our literature. We should devote ourselves to training new socialist people in literary and artistic creation. However, what are the new socialist people we need? They should have socialist thinking and knowledge of modern science and culture. They should be bold enough to emancipate their minds and do away with superstitions or blind faith and be imbued with the spirit of doing solid work and the innovative and pioneering spirit. They are new people but by no means "perfect men." In the eyes of some people, these new people might even be engaged in "heresy." The reason that characters like "plant manager Qiao" have won praise from the readers is that the writers have manifested this spirit. Of course, this does not mean that all our literary works should create the images of these new people. We only demand that their literary works help train such new people, impart to them the strength of firmly resolving to make the country strong with socialist modernization and enhance their communist thought and moral qualities. In this way, our literature will be able to give people strength. This strength can only come from among the people, from the writers' profound understanding and immense trust and love of the people, and from the writers' lofty ideals and strong conviction of the party and the socialist and communist causes. During the 10 years of great calamities, the prestige of our party and socialism was unprecedentedly undermined among the people. Today, to restore the prestige of our party and socialism among the people, we must carry out a large number of difficult and detailed tasks for which our writers and artists also certainly have unshirkable responsibilities.

We must continue criticizing and eliminating the "leftist" thinking which has been deep-rooted and widespread and which has caused tremendous harm on the literary and art front. At the same time, we must seriously watch out for certain tendencies toward liberalization in our current literary and art circles. These tendencies are mainly manifested in attempts to evade party leadership and go beyond the socialist road. This is very dangerous and we must oppose and overcome them. At present, some of our literary and artistic works, including plays, music, paintings and especially films and television dramas, not only lack socialist thinking, but also lack patriotic thinking. They have lost the basic national self-respect and self-confidence. Of course, such literary works are indeed very few. However, we must see the serious nature of this problem. Many comrades in the public opinion and the literary and art circles have criticized such a phenomenon, and it should arouse our attention. Our writers must unswervingly follow the socialist road under the leadership of the party and uphold the people's democratic dictatorship and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. This is something which will not waver at any time. Of course, we must adopt the ideological and political lines established at the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee in upholding these principles and should not adopt a dogmatist or pragmatist attitude in dealing with them.

The CCP Central Committee has asserted that it is necessary to strengthen and improve party leadership. It is not at all surprising that some careerists and opportunists have sneaked into a big country and party like ours.

They have always vainly attempted to sabotage and disrupt our party from the inside. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were in fact such dangerous figures. At present, although they have been struck down by the people, their factional remnant forces still exist. Once there is a suitable opportunity, they will be ready to make trouble and vainly attempt to stage a comeback. We must therefore never take them lightly. Our writers should closely unite around the CCP Central Committee, make the connections between the party and the people even closer and jointly struggle to defend the purity of the ranks of the party and to realize the four modernizations, stability and unity.

Perhaps some people might hold that advocating faithfulness to the party means advocating stupid loyalty and also a slavish mentality. This is totally wrong. We often say that a man should be faithful to himself and to his own relatives and friends. So why do we not enlarge such a sentiment and elevate even higher our realm of thought? Is it not ten thousand times more noble to be faithful to the people, the party, and one's motherland and nation?

#### COURAGE AND MODESTY

Finally, I would like to talk about the problem of writers and artists having both courage and modesty. Courage should be well integrated with modesty. What a writer or an artist does is highly creative labor and is labor that influences the minds of millions of people. He should be both prudent and brave. First and foremost, he should trust the party, trust the leadership of the party Central Committee and trust the masses. He should keep in close contact with the masses and rely upon them. In this way, our literary and artistic work will have the firmest foundation, we will have courage, and our faith will not be easily shaken. At present, there is a kind of improper practice common in the society and in the literary and art circles. Many people like to listen to rumors and spread them without thinking about them. This results in relaying erroneous messages, fabricating stories and worrying about troubles of one's own imagination. Our writers should never become nervous, oversensitive or anxious at the mere rustle of leaves in the wind. Many of our writers and artists have stood the test of the 10 years of turmoil. What else are we afraid of? Our party is studying and summing up the historic experiences in the 30 years or more since the founding of the country and is drawing valuable lessons from them. We will never again encounter those terrible days during the 10 calamitous years. We must clearly see that although our party suffered unprecedented and tremendous traumas and catastrophes, it has become more mature and stronger than ever before. The policies and line formulated since the third plenary session have already proved and will continue to prove to be correct. At present, the party Central Committee is entirely reliable. We should firmly trust the party leadership and trust the consciousness level and discernment of the masses. Even if rumors come thick and heavy and even if an evil wind actually does blow, we should not be swayed in the least. On such occasions, we need to think independently and to have a critical spirit more than ever. We should resolutely support the policies and line of the party Central Committee and safeguard the stability and unity. We should boycott and struggle resolutely against any activities harmful to stability and unity. If your works really come from the people's life and reflect the people's interests, you should not be afraid of others' criticism and their criticism will do you no harm either. Nevertheless, the writers themselves should be modest in listening to others' criticism. They should accept whatever is correct and if the criticism is incorrect, they should also take the attitude of correcting mistakes if they have made any and guarding against them if they have not. If you seize every chance to gain advantage by trickery and follow the trend, even though you may succeed in pleasing the public with claptrap and even though others may not criticize you, you will not be able to hold your ground in the long run. Literary and artistic creation is the same as scientific research. Both need courage and firm, tenacious and indomitable efforts. Literature, arts and science signify the spiritual civilization of a country.



It is not easy to have talented people. We should particularly cherish writers and artists and encourage them to have initiative and dare to explore. We should attach importance to and correctly appraise their achievements, but we should not blindly laud them to the skies nor cover up their shortcomings. We should also set strict demands on them so as to urge them on. If they make a mistake, even if it is a political mistake, we should patiently help them to correct it. It is unavoidable that each of us communists will say something wrong or do something wrong, so we should not be overly critical of them. In some cases, we leading comrades should take more responsibility for them. When writers and artists make artistic explorations, they also need courage. We should allow them to have more freedom, and should support and encourage their explorative spirit. We should never dampen their enthusiasm and courage in this respect. If they say something wrong in the process of exploration or if they momentarily lose their bearings, party organizations should adopt a correct policy and enthusiastically help them to correct their mistakes. In dealing with contradictions among the people, particularly ideological differences, we should adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, helping those who err and curing the sickness to save the patient. This is our party's correct principle and fine tradition. Only in this way can our country and our artistic cause become more lively, vigorous, prosperous and flourishing. We must have confidence that the overwhelming majority of our comrades in literary and art circles warmly love the party and the socialist motherland. We have given up a long period of isolation caused by the "gang of four's" cultural despotism, and adopted an open-door policy. Given the introduction of modern science and technology, various modern capitalist reactionary ideas and schools of thought have inevitably encroached upon us. Due to lack of historical knowledge about the country and about the world, many of our young people, including young writers, lack judgment and are often liable to be influenced or poisoned by the negative factors of these intruding cultures. This is also a reaction to the policy of isolation long followed by the "gang of four" and a punishment for it. Some elements in the Western literary and art fields have become outdated and outmoded. But some of our young people still regard and cherish them as new and novel. Problems like this should be solved after a process of analysis and criticism, mutual competition and free discussion. Art seeks to explore and portray what lies deep down in the mind. But in no way can a description be divorced from the objective circumstances that influence and dominate people's actions. It is good for a writer or an artist to know something about psychology. But if our literature and art are not oriented to the objective world and are instead immersed in the subjective world, this can only lead our literature and art astray. If a writer is wrong in regard to the ways of artistic exploration and expression, we should not freely accuse him of being antiparty and antisocialist. It may have been an incorrect way of creation and thinking, lack of writing experience, or lack of skill in expression that has caused consequences harmful to the people and to socialism. We must help him, so that he can seriously devote himself to study, raise his ideological and artistic level and correct himself in the practice of creation.

As mentioned above, a writer must not only have courage but also be humble. Courage and humility must be properly combined. Given courage minus humility, one is liable to get rash and reckless. It is not strange that a youth easily grows arrogant. But after writing something, one must not become cocky or accuse others of using the stick and suppressing new forces when his work is not published. To do so is wrong. In any form of organized social life, administrative intervention is inevitable. For example, in making our way, we must follow the orders of the traffic police. If we run a red light, someone intervenes. The traffic police are the most authoritative intervenors. Without such intervention, order cannot be maintained. Of course, directing the creation of literature and art is more complicated than traffic control, and the two cannot be lumped together. Since the third plenary session, the guideline of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" has been reaffirmed. Political and artistic democracy have been developed.



Many people in literary and art circles have been ideologically emancipated. They are not as likely to idolize people and to follow any command given at random. But in no way can we interpret the party's necessary and correct leadership over literary and artistic work as crude administrative intervention. In actual work, crude intervention is not unheard of. The party's call for strengthening and improving party leadership, and especially for improving the relations between the party, and writers and artists is nothing but an important measure to basically fight and guard against crude intervention. Between the responsible persons of the party and writers and artists, there is a relationship between the leaders and the led in terms of work relations. But in terms of comradely relations, there exists a relationship of equality. The scriptwriters forum called at the suggestion of Comrade Hu Yaobang last year was, generally speaking, a success that pioneered the democratic style of joint consultation and an exchange of views of a free and equal basis between the leadership and writers and artists. We must in the future insist on adopting such an approach. We must not only respect the creations of writers and artists and give them courage in creation but also advise them to be humble and to avoid being arrogant. Writers and artists must respect party leadership and seriously think over the leadership opinions. They must not refuse to accept the critical views of the leadership and the masses. Even if these views are incorrect in some areas, we must take them seriously and ponder them. The Chinese saying, "Have a mind as broad as a valley," means that we must be broad-minded like a deep valley and be receptive to differing views from different kinds of people and good at acquiring the strong points of the masses. Our literary and art workers and leadership in charge of literary and art work should adopt such an attitude. Let us encourage each other.

#### WEN HUI BAO ON OLD, NEW REVOLUTIONARY SLOGANS

HK020830 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 25 Apr 81 p 3

[Ideological commentary by Yang Liuxie [2799 2692 2836]: "It Is Not Necessarily Impossible To Play the Old Tunes Anew"]

[Text] Recently, some people got unhappy when they read a growing number of articles in the press publicizing the revolutionary spirit, when the four basic principles were being vigorously publicized and when the long-forgotten figures (such as Zhang Side, Bai Qiu'en, Yugong and Lei Feng) were being remembered by the people once again. These people complained: "Aren't they just playing the same old tunes again?" All this gave rise to certain problems. What are old tunes? Should we play the old tunes anew?

People who possess a little knowledge of philosophy understand that the existence of old and new tunes is relative. Everything is still in flux. Yesterday's slogans, wordings and terms are considered as old tunes today, and the new tunes today will also be considered as old tunes tomorrow. In short, the old tunes that the people generally refer to are certain slogans, wordings and terms used in the past. Objective matters are complicated. Thus, we cannot make generalizations but must carry out specific analyses concerning reflection of the old tunes, one of the objective matters, in the minds of the people. Although all the old tunes are unavoidably considered "old," their nature and value are widely divergent. For instance, the ultraleftist tunes of "lies, exaggeration, empty words" sung by Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their cliques have already been proved wrong and reactionary, and it is necessary to stop signing them. Some of the old tunes have, under certain historical conditions, played advanced roles. However, they became old and faded due to class and historical limitations, and gradually lost vitality in the wake of historical development. When the bourgeoisie was in the ascendant, it put forth the slogan "liberty, equality and fraternity," which has played a motivating role in the progress of human societies. Under the historical conditions at the time, these slogans were advanced and rational. However, from the day when the bourgeoisie became the ruling class onward, the hypocritical and selfish nature of these slogans was gradually revealed.

Of course, we must let these slogans, which are no longer of significance today, die a natural death. Among the old tunes, some have vigorously encouraged people to fight in the past and are maintaining and will continue to maintain their full vitality. An example of this is patriotism. It has existed for ages in human thinking and has led to a number of earthshaking incidents which touched and made the ghosts and gods weep as well. So long as the country exists, be it today or tomorrow, people will again and again cite it and live up to it. As a matter of fact, patriotism does not merely mean the same old thing, but it bears new historical significance and becomes a new tune in accord with the new situation and the new period. Thus, why can't such an old tune be played anew? Therefore, we cannot simply take time and the general classification of old and new as the criterion to judge whether a tune can and should be played or not. What we have to judge is the role that it plays for the benefit of the revolutionary cause in the new period and in the development of human history.

New tunes are on the one hand a negation of the old ones and on the other, the carrying forward and development of the old tunes. New tunes will certainly not be created, discarding all the old ones. For more than half a century our party, our army and all our revolutionary people have created an enormous spiritual wealth, put forth and implemented a series of revolutionary slogans and accumulated rich experiences in political and ideological work. They have played various roles, which could not be underestimated, in the long period of revolutionary struggles. Many of the basic principles, lessons and slogans still have practical guiding significance up to now. For example, the slogan "fearing neither hardship nor death" was first put forth in 1965 in the campaign of learning from Comrade Wang Jie, reiterated in 1969 when our army summed up experiences after the Zhenbao Island counterattack in self-defense and approved by Comrade Mao Zedong in the same year at the First Plenary Session of the Ninth CCP Central Committee. More than a decade has passed now since this slogan was first put forth. Thus, we are justified in calling it one of the old tunes. But is it outdated and fallacious now as some people seem to believe? The answer is negative. Things do not come so easy and the question of hardship and death exist even in the course of peaceful construction, not to mention the fact that the current world situation is very unstable and we need a "new generation of the loveliest people" to give play to this spirit, resist the enemy and guard the frontier and protect our territories, not to mention the fact that class struggle still exists in our country and that we must step forward bravely and be ready to take up the cudgel for a just cause when the lives and property of our people are threatened.

As a matter of fact, this slogan represents a certain revolutionary spirit, and revolutionary spirits are always essential. This theory is explicitly defined when we review history and face reality. The basic revolutionary slogans such as "fearing neither hardship nor death" are not fallacious at all and are not completely outdated. Apparently, it seems they are a bit "old," but we absolutely cannot discard them just because of their age and nor should we shyly play these old tunes "with our faces half hidden behind the pipa." On the contrary, we must boldly and honestly sum up, carry forward and give play to these slogans in connection with the new period and the new situation. Since we have critically inherited the spirit of the period of Confucius to Sun Yat-sen, why should we discard the spiritual wealth created by ourselves and our veteran revolutionaries?

A very small number of people regard the revolutionary principles, slogans and wordings and even the four basic principles which guided the founding of the state as outdated old tunes, and even wage fallacious criticism against them sometimes. But it seems that they cannot put forth any new tunes themselves. Even the "new tunes" put forth by some of the outstanding ones do not taste as fresh as the "three delicacies," but are usually put forth in a new guise. For instance, the so-called "democracy," "liberty," "human rights" and so on demanded by a small number of people are, in the final analysis, playing the old tune of the concept of freedom put forth by Proudhon, originator of anarchism and the Western bourgeoisie.

The slogans of "selfishness is human nature" and "making subjective efforts for oneself and objective ones for others" are "new and original" compared with the old tunes that we publicize. However, one can easily find similar slogans such as "Unless a man looks out for himself, heaven and earth will destroy him" in the bourgeois philosophy of life. Thus, it seems that no one can avoid playing old tunes anew. Do you realize that even the phrase "playing the old tunes anew" has existed for a long period of time?

Undoubtedly, when we say that we can play the old tunes anew, we don't imply that we have to go back on all new practices and do everything in the old ways again. The society is continuously developing. We are now situated in a new historical period where new characteristics or unnoticed characteristics of the past situations are found. By not binding our own hands and feet with all the conclusions of the past, we can now vigorously promote ideological and political work. However, we should still emancipate our minds, seek truth from facts, emphatically study the new situation and the new problems, proceed from reality and pay attention to the consequences. Regarding those old tunes which should be played anew, we must appropriately supplement them with new contents, work for new devices and enlarge their scope. It is particularly important to learn from the lessons in the past when we play the old tunes anew and stress dialectics. It is necessary to forbid the device of "using the carpenter's axe--heading only for one side." For instance, when we encourage selflessness and wholehearted devotion to the public duty, we must also take care of reasonable personal interest, when we encourage "fearing neither handship nor death," we must draw a demarcation line between blind and reckless efforts which ignore science; when we encourage transformation of the world outlook, we cannot "leave ideological problems unsolved overnight" to encourage giving play to revolutionary spirits and people's subjective initiative, we cannot repeat the "theory of almighty spiritual power." Everyone knows that neither chaos in economic construction nor oversimplification of ideological work will result in what we expect, and they will even bring about adverse results. We absolutely cannot proceed from one extreme to another. In playing the old tunes anew, we are working for and anticipating new standards and new "movements."

'TEXT' OF SOONG CHING LING RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE

OW021411 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0719 GMT 2 May 81 OW

[Text] Beijing, 2 May (XINHUA)--Today's RENMIN RIBAO carries on its front page an article by Soong Ching Ling, entitled: "Pay Better Attention to the Next Generation." Soong Ching Ling's article reads in full as follows:

History has charged mankind with the irresistible duty of passing on the torch of expectations from one generation to another, of developing even more vigorously material and spiritual civilization with unremitting efforts and of helping people of one generation live better than those of the previous generation. It is exactly for this noble aim that China is carrying out its socialist modernization program.

China has once again started to develop its modernization program today after several setbacks. This is a great but arduous undertaking. It involves the destiny of our state and nation as well as the future of the entire cause of socialism. To complete this undertaking, we need not only the rich experience and militant spirit of the people of this generation, but also the talents, wisdom and strength of those of the next generation. We must not, therefore, ignore our constant efforts to concern ourselves over and bring up the younger generation.

The 10 years of chaos seriously damaged our undertakings of culture and education and ruined hundreds of millions of children and teenagers mentally and physically. My whole life has been connected with work with children and teenagers. I cannot help worrying when I think of the sufferings of the younger generation.



It is highly gratifying to know that, after the smashing of the "gang of four," the party and government have done a great deal of work to vigorously eliminate the pernicious influence created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the 10 chaotic years and have incessantly strengthened their work in bringing up and educating the teenagers and children. The movement of decorum with emphasis on "five stresses" and "four beauties" launched this spring is of great significance in helping teenagers and children develop themselves mentally and physically. People have seen that this movement has obtained initial results, and a cheerful situation prevails everywhere. The restoration of morality, social progress and the strenuous efforts of the younger generation to aim high and go all out have made people see the expectations of our great motherland and our great nation and to deeply believe that such expectations will never die out.

China is a populous nation with over 300 million children and teenagers under 14. It is hard for them to grow up well morally, intellectually, physically and aesthetically without the efforts of their families and schools and the entire society over a long time. At present, we have just started our work. From now on, we must mobilize more people and exert even greater efforts to promote such work. Therefore, we need the support of the public opinion in society. With the press, radio and television strengthening their propaganda campaign, calling on people of all walks of life to pay better attention to our next generation and vigorously supporting work on bringing up and educating teenagers and children, new contributions are bound to be made to socialist material and spiritual civilization.

RENMIN RIBAO has begun a new column "For the Next Generation." It reflects the voices of children and those who concern themselves with the healthy growth of children, propagandizes the profound significance of bringing up, cultivating and educating children and teenagers, and exchanges good experiences and good methods in this regard. We welcome this column.

The future of the Chinese revolution is bright. But, we still have a long way to go. Tracking the revolutionary boat with heavy tow lines on their shoulders, the revolutionaries of the older generation have already passed the most difficult sector of the journey. From now on, it should be the turn of our younger generation to continue navigating the ship of modernization through the terrifying waves towards our magnificent goal. Teenagers and children are the future of our motherland and nation. We pin our hopes on them. I am confident that so long as we incessantly concern ourselves over this younger generation and cultivate and educate them with the fine traditions of the Chinese nation and revolution, they will definitely be able to accept and carry on the torch of expectations of our motherland and nation.

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FUJIAN YOUNG PEOPLE CELEBRATE MAY 4TH MOVEMENT

OW050546 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 4 May 81

[Excerpts] On the evening of 3 May some 4,000 young people from all walks of life and various nationalities from Fujian City and other parts of Fujian Province held a meeting at the provincial stadium to happily commemorate the 62d anniversary of the May 4th youth movement. Among them were shock workers of the new Long March, young model workers, representatives of advanced youth and advanced youth collectives in learning from Lei Feng, young Overseas Chinese, young Taiwan compatriots, CYL cadres at provincial and municipal levels, members of provincial and municipal federations of youth and representatives of young people from all walks of life. A musical concert was also held under the sponsorship of the provincial CYL Committee and the provincial federation of youth.

Also attending the evening gathering were responsible party-government-army comrades in Fujian Province and Fuzhou Municipality including Xiang Nan, Wu Hongxiang, Li Zhengting, Cai Li, Yuan Gai, (?Guo Ruiren), Wen Fushan, Liu Yongsheng, Jia Jiumin, Chen Xizhong, Wang Yan, Zhang Gexin, (Zhang Xianyang), Lu Haoran, Xiong Zhaoren, Zheng Danfu, Zuo Fengmei and (Xiao Jin).

Responsible comrades of the Fujian Provincial CYL Committee and the provincial youth federation spoke at the gathering. They called on the masses of young people to carry forward the glorious tradition of the May 4th movement, shoulder the important task of building up China and achieving the four modernizations, work harder for the masses of people and win still greater honor for the motherland.

Some 10 Taiwan folk songs and other songs on the motherland's reunification were performed at the concert.

XINHUA RIBAO CARRIES ARTICLE ON PARTY WORK STYLE

OW031622 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 May 81

[Report on 3 May XINHUA RIBAO contributing commentator's article: "Unswervingly Improve the Party's Work Style"]

[Text] The article says: Whether a party's work style is good or bad directly determines whether or not the party's line, principles and policies can be implemented successfully. Our party history in the past several decades has proven that the party's work style and the party's line depend on each other for survival. That is to say: In order to lead the people to victory in revolution and construction, the party needs not only a correct Marxist line, but also a good party style to ensure the implementation of the party line.

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee once again reaffirmed the correct line of Marxism. Later it adopted a series of principles and policies for putting this line into practice. However, our party style is still not suited to the party line. We must educate and mobilize the whole party to unswervingly struggle against unhealthy trends so as to greatly improve our party's work style.

The article says: To improve the party's work style and strictly enforce party discipline, we must emphasize our efforts to uphold the four basic principles and ensure that the whole party will implement the party's line, principles and policies successfully. At present most of the comrades in the whole party have come to realize that the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the party's third plenary session are correct. However, there are some people who have doubted and resisted the policy decisions made by the party Central Committee, adopted the erroneous attitude of feigning compliance and gone their own way. There are also some people who openly oppose the four basic principles. Some party members, even some leading cadres of the party, have simply ignored this trend. They refuse to launch an education drive, conduct criticism and wage struggles. They have taken a laissez-faire attitude and lost their sense of responsibility to the cause of the party. This is the most unhealthy trend within the party at present.

There are many problems in dealing with the four basic principles and with the party line. Generally speaking, most of the problems are ideological. We should solve such problems by heightening people's awareness through education. As for the handful of people who resist and oppose the four basic principles and the party's line, principles and policies, we must resolutely struggle against them. We must enforce discipline upon those who are involved in serious cases and who persistently refuse to correct their errors.

In order to ensure the smooth development of economic readjustment, the discipline inspection departments in various localities must pay full attention to their task in combating unhealthy economic trends. At present particular efforts must be made to closely examine and seriously deal with violations of law and discipline in economic readjustments. It is necessary to highly commend the advanced units and individuals who strictly observe the law and discipline, who are honest in performing their official duties, who actively protect state property and who dare to struggle against any act in breach of discipline and against all unhealthy trends. We must effectively stop the evil trends in the realm of economy by popularizing both the positive and negative examples.

The article emphatically points out: In order to improve the party's work style and further implement the guiding principles for inner-party political life, the party committees and leading cadres at all levels must play their exemplary role well and set good examples in improving the party's work style. At the same time, they must personally take part in building the party's work style from one level to another and achieve good results at all levels.

#### NANJING PLA AIR FORCE UNITS RECEIVE COLORS

OW020019 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] On the morning of 1 May, the air force of the Nanjing PLA units held a ceremony at which it was presented with a "1 August" military flag in a solemn atmosphere. The ceremony was followed by a parade.

Present at the flag presentation and parade were Wu Fushan, deputy commander, and Xue Shaoqing and Li Shian, advisers of the PLA Air Force; Wu Shihong, deputy commander, and (Li Baoqi), director of political department of the Nanjing PLA units; (Yuan Bin), commander, and (Xiao Qian) and (Li Gongquan), political commissars of the Nanjing PLA Air Force units; and leading comrades of military academies and schools in Nanjing.

At 0830, Deputy Commander Wu of the PLA Air Force read an air force order on presentation of the flag. Commander (Yuan Bin) and Political Commissar (Xiao Qian) of the air force of the Nanjing PLA units approached the rostrum, accepted the flag and handed it over to a standard bearer. The standard bearer, holding high the bright-colored "1 August" military flag, stood in front of the troops to be reviewed. Air Force Deputy Commander Comrade Wu Fushan spoke.

He hoped that all the comrades of air force units of the Nanjing PLA units would conscientiously implement the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, firmly and unwaveringly uphold the four basic principles, work with one heart and one mind, work hard under difficult conditions and contribute to training for preparedness against war and other training activities.

On behalf of all commanders and fighters of the air force of the Nanjing PLA units, Political Commissar (Xiao Qian) said: After receiving this glorious flag, we must carry on the revolutionary cause pioneered by the revolutionary martyrs, carry forward the glorious traditions of our army, build a highly developed spiritual civilization and practice hard to master combat skills.

To demonstrate the military and political conditions of the air force units of the Nanjing PLA units, the commanders and fighters of the units performed a march-past in 15 huge square formations. Marching past the reviewing stand in step and full of power and spirit they shouted: "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland!"



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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS  
EAST REGION

MAY 4TH YOUTH DAY CELEBRATED IN JIANGSU

Nanjing PLA Meeting

OWO31838 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] On the morning of 3 May, more than 1,600 youth representatives of organs and units of Nanjing PLA units in Nanjing gathered at a solemn meeting in the auditorium of the Nanjing PLA units to commemorate the 4 May Youth Day. At the meeting, 100 advanced collectives and individuals in learning from Lei Feng were commended by the political department of the Nanjing PLA units.

Responsible comrades of the Nanjing PLA units Nie Fengzhi, Du Ping, Xiang Shouzhi, Zhan Danan, Wu Shihong, Zhang Ming, [four names indistinct]; and leading comrades of leading organs, artillery force, engineer corps and armored corps of the Nanjing PLA units attended the meeting to observe Youth Day together with the young representatives.

The meeting opened to the strains of [words indistinct]. [Indistinct name and unit] of Nanjing PLA units read an order on commending the advanced collectives and individuals in learning from Lei Feng. Commander Nie Fengzhi and Political Commissar Du Ping (?presented awards to the advanced individuals).

Du Ping spoke at the meeting. After expounding the great historical significance of the May 4th movement, he called on the vast numbers of young people in the Nanjing PLA units to inherit and carry forward the revolutionary patriotic tradition of the May 4th movement, proudly take up the new historical mission, be courageous shock workers for building a modern revolutionary army, and strive hard to carry out and safeguard the four modernizations program.

He pointed out: To be courageous shock workers for building a modern revolutionary army, it is first of all necessary to boldly uphold and defend the four basic principles; ardently love the party, the motherland and socialism; obey orders of the party Central Committee in all your actions; take an absolutely identical political stand with the party Central Committee; resolutely safeguard socialist democracy and the socialist legal system; work with one heart and one mind; and make contributions to accomplishing and defending the four modernizations program. Second, it is necessary to conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the history of social development, the party and the army; understand how our party led the Chinese revolution to victory and Comrade Mao Zedong's great contributions; foster a revolutionary outlook on life; and do a better job in implementing the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. Third, it is necessary to work energetically and perseveringly and strive to achieve the best possible results. Fourth, it is necessary to be vanguards in building a socialist spiritual civilization; learn from Lei Feng and heroes and models in a profound and sustained way; and strive to temper yourselves into revolutionary fighters who have lofty ideals, moral values, knowledge and physical strength and who pay attention to appearance, courtesy and discipline and are not afraid of difficulties, hardship and sacrifice.

In conclusion, Political Commissar Du Ping called on party committees and leadership at all levels to pay attention to young people and do good youth work. He encouraged leading cadres to go among the young people; have heart-to-heart talks and make friends with them; be really concerned about and protect the vital interests of young people; and, as far as possible, try to do something concrete for the young people. He also called on CYL organizations in the units to continue to develop varied and colorful activities around the central task of the units and adapted to the characteristics of young people, and to actively create a lively new situation in CYL work.

Xu Jiatun Attends Gathering

OWO50033 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Xuanwu Lake in Nanjing had a lively, festive mood today, as laughter and songs of the young people filled the air. Some 70,000 young people of all nationalities gathered there for a joyful celebration of the 62d anniversary of the May 4th movement.

Some of them enjoyed a performance by the sports team of the Nanjing municipal song and dance ensemble on a floating stage; others watched model airplane maneuvering by Heilongjiang and Nanjing teams and boat races; some participated in other group and recreational activities.

Around 0900, provincial and municipal responsible persons Xu Jiatun, Chu Jiang, (Da Lin), Zhou Aimin, (Li Zhao) and (Zhu Guolu) arrived at Baiyanlou, accompanied by responsible persons of the provincial and municipal CYL committees, where they met with more than 40 representatives of advanced youth collectives and individuals and held a forum. These young people, coming from all fronts, were national new Long March shock workers and representatives of advanced youth collectives and individuals commended by the provincial and municipal CYL committees. They exchanged views freely, gave briefings on their work and on progress made in activities to promote the "five stresses" [on decorum, courtesy, sanitation, order and morality] and "four beauties" [beauty of the mind, language, behavior and environment]. They were inspired by a lofty ambition to become a new generation which will inherit the glorious tradition of the May 4th movement and rebuild the Chinese nation.

Comrade Xu Jiatun, in his speech, encouraged the young people to restore and carry forward the patriotic spirit of the May 4th movement, the revolutionary spirit and the spirit of stress on democracy and science. He called on them to uphold the socialist road, not to fear hardship or death and become youths useful to the people and the revolution.

(Sun Jiacheng), deputy secretary of the provincial CYL Committee and secretary of the Nanjing Municipal CYL Committee, presided over the forum. Responsible persons of the provincial and municipal CYL committees had a group picture taken with the advanced youth following the forum. In the afternoon, the Nanjing municipal youth association gave a tea party for its members.

#### JIANGSU'S XU JIATUN CALLS EMERGENCY MEETING ON 'DISASTER'

OW050246 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Areas south of the Huai He and on the southern bank of the Chang Jiang were hit on 1 May by heavy rains and a hailstorm. Most of the communes and brigades in 35 counties and cities including Zhenjiang, Suzhou, Yangzhou, Nantong, part of Huaiyin and Nanjing suburbs were hit by a hailstorm, in magnitude and severity second only to the one reported in 1976 since the founding of new China.

Comrade Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, called an emergency meeting yesterday morning to analyze the disaster situation and to discuss relief measures. It was decided at the meeting that personnel of provincial-level civil affairs, financial, industrial and transport and supply departments should be organized into two comfort groups to pay comfort visits to counties and communes in northern and southern Jiangsu where cadres and commune members are putting up a valiant fight in the stricken areas. The groups, to be headed by Zhou Ze, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and Jiangsu vice governor; and Li Zhizhong, Jiangsu vice governor, respectively will also get a firsthand picture there. They will discuss with local leading comrades and grassroots cadres the adoption of forceful remedial measures for solving such problems as seeds, chemical fertilizer and funds for production according to local conditions and the supply of rice seedlings. They will also look into arrangements for ensuring commune members' livelihood so as to improve both agricultural and sideline production and strive to win an all-round bumper harvest this year. The two comfort groups left Nanjing this morning.

#### CCP Committee Message

OW050208 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 81

[Comfort letter sent by the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and People's Government to commune members and cadres in stricken areas on 3 May]

[Text] On 1 and 2 May, 26 counties and cities throughout Jiangsu Province were hit in succession by a hailstorm and strong winds.

Yangzhong, Taixing, Yangzhou, Jinjiang and Rugao along the river were hit hard. This serious disaster brought about by strong winds and a hailstorm spread over five areas and to some of the suburban counties under Nanjing Municipality.

After the disaster struck, leading party and government organs immediately mobilized to cope with the emergency by organizing the struggle to combat the disaster in order to make up for the losses incurred. The vast numbers of grassroots cadres and commune members have put up an obstinate around-the-clock struggle to combat the disaster. The provincial CCP Committee and the People's Government extend its cordial regards and esteem to all of you.

At present, it is first necessary to make available rice seedlings for spring sowing by taking appropriate and expeditious measures to replace and transplant them. Seedlings already cultivated should be given additional fertilizer and handled more meticulously so as to increase the survival rate. It is also essential to strengthen the later management stage of summer crops and to prepare the grounds for sun-drying grains during summer harvesting. Efforts should be made to harvest wheat and rape to the maximum so that all grain will go to the granaries. Steps should be taken to grasp spring sowing and to combat disaster at the same time in order to increase income.

Government at all levels should check on the people's livelihood, including individual households and brigades in the stricken areas and offer the necessary relief and assistance to those households which are still encountering hardship in spite of the fact that they are trying to make it through self-reliance, so that they can make it over the difficult period. Building materials should be transported to the stricken areas whenever possible so that damaged households can repair their houses in a timely manner. It is necessary to mobilize commune members to grow more melons, fruits and vegetables on their private plots so as to supplement food supplies and also as a source of income from sideline production. Medical personnel in the rural areas should be mobilized to help prevent and treat diseases promptly.

In short, production for self-preservation activities with an emphasis on combating disaster should be launched in the stricken areas. Steps should be taken to make good arrangements for production and for livelihood so that a bumper harvest can be won throughout the year.

Agricultural production is similar to sleeping under the open skies. Natural disasters occur every year. But this year the disaster hit us early. We must heighten our vigilance. Only by setting our minds on combating natural disasters can we win a bumper harvest.

#### ZHEJIANG HELPS DISASTER AREAS REBUILD HOMELAND

OW011402 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial Civil Affairs Department recently appropriated 270,000 yuan for reconstruction in areas of Lishui, Jinyun, Wuyi and Pingyang Counties which were hit by rains and hailstorms. In March and April, whole gales, torrential rains and hailstorms wrought havoc in 14 counties in Lishui, Jinhua, Shaoxing and Wenzhou Prefectures. Some 33 people died, and over 150 were injured. Over 1,000 houses collapsed and another 10,000 suffered damage. Over 270,000 mu of spring cotton were affected.

After the disaster party organizations and governments at all levels promptly organized teams and went to the disaster areas to comfort the masses, comprehend the disaster conditions and help the damaged communes and brigades plan postdisaster production and living. The prefectural and municipal civil affairs departments also appropriated relief funds and materials.

Damaged houses have now been initially repaired. Life in the disaster-stricken areas is stable. Under the leadership of local party organs and governments, people in the disaster areas have vigorously resumed production and are rebuilding their homeland.



GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI INSPECTS PLANTS ON MAY DAY

OW042014 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] On the morning of 1 May, principal leading comrades of the Guangdong provincial party committee, the Guangzhou municipal party committee and the Guangdong Provincial Trade Union Council visited the Guangzhou paper mill and the Guangzhou vacuum bottle plant to extend festival greetings to cadres and workers who insisted on working during the holiday.

Principal responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal party committees thoroughly familiarized themselves with production and management at the two plants. Comrade Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial party committee, commended the Guangzhou paper mill for actively making multiple use of materials and urged other units that have suitable conditions to also make multiple use of materials. He also encouraged the Guangzhou vacuum bottle plant to learn from Shanghai and effectively strengthen ideological and political work, thereby building up a fine contingent of cadres and workers and making workers masters of the enterprise.

GUANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

HK040346 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 May 81

[Summary] The eighth meeting of the fifth regional People's Congress Standing Committee was held in Nanning from 28 April to 2 May, attended by 47 committee members. Present were committee Chairman Huang Rong and Vice Chairmen Liang Huaxin, Zhong Feng, Li Yindan, Lin Kewu, Shi Zhaotang, Ye Fusun, Zhao Mingjian, Cai Yongwei, Chen An, Lu Rongshu, Gan Huaiyi and Qin Zhenwu. Regional People's Government Vice Chairmen Mo Naiqun and Guo Cheng, regional higher people's court President Wu Hongning, and deputy regional procurator (Huang Deming) attended as observers, together with responsible persons of various departments.

(Yu Mingyan), deputy director of the regional People's Government education and public health office, gave a report on implementing the readjustment principle and improving education and public health work. The participants discussed this report and hailed the successes achieved in education and public health since liberation. They also noted: "The 10 years of turmoil did tremendous damage to education and public health work in Guangxi. In particular education suffered deeply from interference and sabotage by the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. The current state of education and public health is far from meeting the demands of the modernization drive. The influence of leftist ideology remains very deep."

The meeting held: "It is essential to eliminate leftist ideology and its pernicious influence, uphold the four basic principles, strengthen party leadership, do well in introducing universal primary education and carrying out readjustment and reform in institutes of higher education, and strengthen ideological and political work for the students. We must strengthen education and public health in minority-nationality areas, and reform the college and secondary technical school enrollment methods."

WUHAN PLA UNITS COMMANDER'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

## Remarks on Eliminating Leftism

HK011032 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 81 p 1

[Report by Hu Cheng [5170 6134], Huang Zhixiong [7806 1807 7160] and Kuang Zhaoxian [2568 0664 6343]: "Proceed From Reality To Eliminate the Influence of Erroneous Ideas--Zhang Caiqian Stresses That Leading Cares Must Rectify 'Leftism' and Persistently Educate the Grassroots Units"]

[Text] Eliminating "leftist" ideology is an arduous task. To do this, it is necessary to seek truth from facts, proceed from reality in everything, keep at it with positive and firm efforts and thoroughly smash the shackles of "leftist" ideology.

This remark, directed against problems existing in the implementation of the guidelines of the central work conference in the army units, was made by Wuhan PLA Commander Zhang Caiqian at a political work meeting of the Wuhan PLA units in the latter part of April.

Before the meeting, Comrade Zhang Caiqian led a group of office cadres in conducting a month-long investigation in army units. He held that in the preceding period the army units had done a lot of work in implementing the guidelines of the central work conference and the all-army political work conference. That was a good start and the spiritual outlook of the army units had undergone a substantial change. However, some comrades were beginning to show signs of complacency because they did not fully understand how deep-rooted the influence of "leftist" ideology was. We should see that "leftism" has deep historical, social and class roots. During the period of the democratic revolution, our party had fallen prey to Comrade Qu Qiubai's left putschist line, Comrade Li Lisan's leftist line and Wang Ming's left opportunist line. After nationwide liberation, "leftist" mistakes continued to make up the bulk of our party's mistakes for a fairly long time. For years, people worked and lived under the guidance of "leftist" ideology and were deeply influenced by it. This becomes a force of habit. Moreover, many of our comrades are of peasant and petit bourgeois origins and are deeply influenced by the ideology of the petite bourgeoisie. They are highly imaginative and anxious to make changes. Thus, they are more susceptible to "leftist" things. On top of that, China is a country which has suffered under feudalism for several thousand years and where the residue of feudalism is still exerting great influence. These comrades have also been susceptible to the publicity of the personality cult and the viewpoint of the "two whatevers." It is impossible to thoroughly eliminate "leftist" ideology without exerting great efforts over a fairly long time.

Comrade Zhang Caiqian pointed out: In checking the influence of "leftist" and rightist ideology, the most important thing is to lay a good foundation by conducting education on the line, principles and policies and strengthening theoretical study. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is the theoretical basis of our guiding ideology and it is on this basis that our party formulates its line, principles and policies. We cannot correctly comprehend the party's line, principles unless we understand the basic tenets of Marxism.

Comrade Zhang Caiqian said: To eliminate the influence of "leftist" and rightist ideology, it is necessary to seek truth from facts, proceed from reality in everything, be serious and conscientious, and work actively and carefully. To begin with, in eliminating "leftist" and rightist influence, the stress should be placed on the "left," primarily the influence of "leftist" ideology which poses an obstacle to the comprehension and implementation of the party's line, principles and policies. Second, it is necessary to adopt different approaches at the higher and lower levels and pay special attention to party leading cadres at and above the regimental level. Leading cadres must set strict demands for themselves and be strict in analyzing themselves ideologically. In the grassroots units, our main concern is to systematically conduct education on upholding the four basic principles and on the party's line, principles and policies and to raise standards through study. It is inadvisable to talk about eliminating "leftist" or rightist influence there. Third, it is necessary to pay attention to policies. In eliminating the influence of "leftist" ideology, the main idea is to do so consciously on the basis of making improvements through study. We should not start any political movements or checkups at every level and require everyone to pass the test. Fourth, care should be taken to prevent one tendency from covering up another. Neither "leftist" nor rightist influence should be overlooked. The erroneous tendency of opposing the four basic principles must be fought with convincing force.

## Talk on Militia Work

OW021817 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Recently Zhang Caiqian, commander of the Wuhan PLA units, visited Huanggang and Xiaogan Prefectures of our province, where he inspected the 2 military subdistricts as well as 14 county and municipal people's armed forces departments, and relayed to them the guidelines of the work conference of the party Central Committee. He emphasized the need for good militia work in the course of national economic readjustment.

Commander Zhang Caiqian pointed out: The main task of military subdistricts and people's armed forces departments is to do militia work. It is very important for them to pay attention to their own attitude toward study. While earnestly studying the guidelines of the work conference of the party Central Committee, party committees at and above the regimental level should make a serious check to see how they understand and deal with the implementation of the four basic principles and the line, principles and policies the party has formulated since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. They should earnestly sum up experiences and draw lessons in this regard.

After hearing the briefings by various units on the work done in strengthening the militia organizations, Commander Zhang said: In strengthening the militia organizations, we should also carry out the principle of readjustment. We should do a really good job in strengthening the squads, platoons and companies at the grassroots level, in readjusting the distribution of weapons and in managing weapons so as to fit the new situation of national economic readjustment. Military training given to the militiamen should be subordinate to the cardinal task of economic construction and should not adversely affect production and the leisure time of the masses. Political education for the militiamen should be based on the needs of the general task for the new period as well as the nature and work of the militia. It should be conducted in close connection with the central task of economic construction. In addition, it is necessary to do successful political and ideological work among full-time armed cadres and militia cadres, educate them to love militia work and help them solve difficulties encountered in their concrete work.

Commander Zhang Caiqian showed deep concern about demobilized and retired servicemen. He stressed the necessity of making good arrangements for their settlement and helping them solve their difficulties. It is necessary, he added, to educate them to preserve and carry forward our army's fine traditions, keep their minds on production and join military activities in the countryside so as to make fresh contributions to the program of the four modernizations.

## Attendance at Youth Meeting

OW042343 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Report and award presentation meetings were held yesterday afternoon by the leading organs of the Wuhan PLA units, the PLA units stationed in the Wuhan area, and the Wuhan Municipal CYL Committee to solemnly commemorate the 62d anniversary of the May 4th youth movement.

Report meetings on learning from Lei Feng and heroic and exemplary elements as well as on building a socialist spiritual civilization were held by the leading organs of the Wuhan PLA units and the PLA units stationed in Wuhan in efforts to celebrate the May 4th youth festival. Attending the meetings were Commander Zhang Caiqian and Political Commissar Yan Zheng of the Wuhan PLA units, and other leading comrades of the PLA units stationed in Wuhan. A circular issued by the Political Department of the Wuhan PLA units was read at the meetings, and 25 outstanding CYL members and youth work cadres and 23 advanced youth units were also publicly commended.



Several young activists who have distinguished themselves in promoting the five stresses and the four beauties were commended at a meeting called by the Wuhan Municipal CYL Committee. Present at the meeting were (?Wang Pint), Liu Huinong, and other leading comrades of the Wuhan municipal party committee, the Standing Committee of Wuhan Municipal People's Congress, and the municipal CPPCC Committee. Speaking at the meeting on behalf of the Wuhan municipal party committee, Comrade (Jin Pu) called on the masses of Wuhan youth to continuously carry forward the patriotic spirit of the May 4th youth movement, consciously shoulder the important task of building China and accomplishing the four modernizations, and act as heroic vanguards in building a socialist spiritual civilization and achieving the four modernizations.

#### HUNAN FIRST SECRETARY AT MAY 4TH MOVEMENT FORUM

OWO42151 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] On the afternoon of 3 May, the Hunan Provincial CYL Committee, the provincial youth federation held a discussion meeting at the Hunan guesthouse in commemoration of the 62d anniversary of the May 4th movement.

Youth representatives from all circles in the provincial capital gathered together to recall the revolutionary tradition of the May 4th movement. They discussed the excellent situation since the 3d plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee and expressed their determination to carry forward the "May 4th" patriotic spirit and make greater contributions to accomplishing the four modernizations and building up China.

Invited to attend the meeting were shock workers in the new Long March and advanced producers and workers from various fronts in the provincial capital, as well as people who educated themselves, outstanding instructors and outstanding athletes, 40 people in all. Provincial party and government leaders Mao Zhiyong, Jiao Linyi, Dong Zhixun, Guo Sen, Qi Shouliang and Chen Xinmin, as well as responsible comrades of trade unions, CYL, women's federations and scientific and technical associations, attended the discussion meeting. Shi Yuzhen, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and secretary of the provincial CYL Committee, presided over the meeting. Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and Jiao Linyi, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the meeting.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong first of all, on behalf of the provincial party committee, extended holiday greetings to the youth representatives who made achievements in the four modernizations. He then encouraged those present to continue to influence and lead the masses of young people with their own exemplary actions; inherit and carry forward the glorious May 4th tradition; ardently love the party, the motherland and socialism; develop in-depth activities to learn from Lei Feng and foster new practices, and to promote the "five stresses" and "four beauties"; and contribute their efforts to building a highly developed socialist material and spiritual civilization.

#### HAINAN REGIONAL CCP COMMITTEE REPORT MEETING

HK040832 Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] On 27 April, the Hainan Regional CCP Committee held a report meeting on study for responsible comrades in all departments, committees and offices directly under the CCP Committee, which listened to the situation of study, the implementation of the spirit of the central work conference, and the elimination of leftist ideology. At the same time, requirements on how to further study the central documents in a thorough manner and carry on eliminating leftist ideology were put forward. Leading comrades of the regional CCP Committee and commissioner's office attended the meeting. Comrade Luo Tian spoke at the meeting.

At the report meeting, the situation on all fronts showed: In the past, leftist mistakes in our region were mistakes of basic principles. On the agricultural front, over a long period of time we launched political movements, magnified class struggle, promoted formalism and advocated "false, big and empty" slogans without paying attention to their actual effects.

We promoted the basic experience of Dazhai, practiced so-called "cutting off the tail of capitalism, and blocking the capitalist road" and limited proper household sideline occupations of the commune members. We prohibited communes and brigades from developing industrial and sideline occupations and agricultural production. We did not suit measures to the local situation, instead, we one-sidedly stressed increasing grain production and neglected diversified economy. We did not respect the decisionmaking rights of the production teams, instead we promoted egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources. As a result, the development of agricultural production was very slow, and the peasants' material and cultural lives did not improve over a long period of time.

Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, we have corrected these leftist mistakes. However, even today, there are still people who have no faith in the party's rural economic policy. They hold that the policy is "deviationist" and "rightist." They are not enthusiastic in carrying out the responsibility system linking remuneration to output, and have little faith in letting the peasants promote household sideline occupations, for fear that they might turn into upstarts. On the industrial front, they attach importance to ownership by the whole people instead of collective ownership. They are not bold enough to promote collective ownership economy. Concerning policy regulations, they have not relaxed the relevant policies, instead, they promote "small but complete" and "large and complete" in the internal production structure and circulation links of enterprises; as a result, integration and cooperation between specialized departments are affected, and the development of production is limited. Concerning management, they attach importance to value and quantity of output and neglect economic accounting and good effects. On other fronts, there are varying degrees of leftist ideology which affect the launching of work.

In light of the situation reported at the meeting, Comrade Luo Tian put forward the following five demands on studying in a more thorough manner and eliminating leftist ideology:

1. We must fully understand the importance of eliminating leftist ideology. The influence of and damage done by leftist ideology is very serious in all work. Leftist ideology formed over the past years has become a deep-rooted habit which inhibits our minds and disturbs the implementation of the CCP's line, principles and policies. Only if we eliminate it in a thorough manner can we better implement the party's line, principles and policies stipulated in the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, and build the four modernizations.
2. The leading cadres must play an important role in eliminating leftist ideology. The leaders should take the lead to study the documents of the central work conference, understand the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, grasp the four basic principles, truly emancipate themselves from the yoke of leftist ideology, proceed from the actual situation and act according to objective laws.
3. Our studies must be closely related to our ideology and actual work and to the actual situation in our system and units. We must spontaneously carry out self-criticism, and seriously check on our understanding of the line, principles and policies stipulated in the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and on how they are carried out. We must check to see if we have acted against the spirit of the third plenary session, and overcome and correct our mistakes.
4. We must uphold the principle of "not sticking labels on people, not beating them with sticks and not grabbing them by their pigtails." Furthermore, we must "not put people into bags." Thus we can unify ideology and enjoy ease of mind. When we launch criticism and self-criticism, we must uphold our principles, apply "a gentle breeze and a mild rain," and put the major emphasis on men, so that we can distinguish right from wrong, and strengthen unity.
5. We must seriously study the important documents of the Central Committee and the important editorials and articles of central newspapers and magazines so as to arm our thoughts and genuinely break away from leftist things.

GUIZHOU GOVERNMENT MEETING ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

HK050234 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] The provincial People's Government held a gathering on the morning of 3 May to listen to a report by Vice Governor Song Xiaopeng conveying the spirit of the national industry and communications work conference. The report dealt with five issues: 1) the production situation and main tasks for this year; 2) the guiding ideology for industry and communications production this year; 3) it is necessary to reiterate and get a clear idea on eight issues in economic policies; 4) transplant the experiences of Shanghai to the interior of the country in an organized way; 5) vigorously strengthen ideological and political work in the enterprises.

Vice Governor Zhang Yuhuan spoke on the production situation in the province in the first quarter.

Governor Su Gang also spoke at the gathering. He pointed out: Viewed in the light of the spirit of the national industry and communications conference, the situation of industry and communications production in Guizhou in the first quarter lagged far behind the rest of the country. The current key issue is to promote production. In particular we must boost output of consumer goods. He pointed out: Production in the first quarter was far from ideal. We must seize the favorable opportunity and strive to completely fulfill this year's state plans.

He demanded that all areas, departments and bureaus immediately take action, clearly understand the situation, stimulate their enthusiasm, go all out and launch the drive to increase production and practice economy and increase revenue and economize expenditures, and contribute to achieving balanced budgets and credits and stable prices this year.

TAN QILONG ATTENDS SICHUAN MAY 4TH GATHERING

HK050222 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 May 81

[Summary] The Sichuan Provincial CYL Committee held a gathering in Chengdu on 4 May to mark the 62d anniversary of the May 4th movement and commend a number of progressive youth collectives and model young people and juveniles. Over 1,300 people attended the gathering. Present were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, People's Government and CPPCC, the Chengdu PLA units and Sichuan Military District including Tan Qilong, Xu Mengxia, Du Xinyuan, Ren Baige, Zhang Lixing and Lu Jiahua. Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Tan Qilong and the other leaders received representatives of the progressive youth collectives and model young people.

Wang Zhenjiang, secretary of the Provincial CYL Committee, read out the decision of the committee on awarding the title "Lei Feng-Style Youth" to Comrade (Li Zhongpeng), who had sacrificed his life in trying to save a child in an accident. Tan Qilong presented the citation to (Li's) mother. Wang Zhenjiang then read out the provincial CYL Committee's decision on commending progressive youth collectives and model young people and juveniles.

Zhang Lixing, a member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee, also spoke at the gathering. He said: "The young people and juveniles throughout the province must inherit and carry forward the glorious traditions of the May 4th meeting and strive to become vanguards in building socialist spiritual civilization. They must vigorously bring into play the patriotic spirit, the Yanan spirit and the Lei Feng spirit, work hard for the communist cause, uphold party leadership and the socialist road, struggle hard amid difficulties and be a heroic shock force in the modernization drive."

YIN FATANG ATTENDS LHASA MAY 4TH GATHERING

HK040152 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 May 81

[Summary] The Xizang Regional CYL Committee held a gathering of young people on 4 May to commemorate Youth Day and mobilize a drive to build socialist spiritual civilization. Over 200 persons attended the gathering.



Also present were responsible persons of the region and municipality including Yin Fatang, Guo Xilan and Raidi. (Zha Bao), deputy secretary of the regional CYL Committee spoke at the gathering. He called on young people to do well in the drive to build socialist spiritual civilization.

Regional CCP Committee Secretary Raidi also spoke. He said: "The recent third session of the third regional People's Congress has laid down the task of further readjusting the region's economy. To fulfill this task, young people must uphold the four basic principles, inherit and carry forward the glorious traditions of the May 4th movement, and together with the people of all nationalities in the region, continue to eliminate the influence of leftist ideology, clear away leftist interference, and work hard in concert to develop the excellent situation in the region, cure poverty and promote affluence."

Regional CCP Committee First Secretary Yin Fatang also spoke. He called on young people to make greater contributions to the modernization drive. Other speakers included (Li Yiyuan), PLA representative in Lhasa Municipality, and a CYL representative of the municipal branch of the People's Bank.

#### JIEFANGJUN BAO LAUDS SPIRIT OF YUNNAN BORDER UNIT

OW151021 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] JIEFANGJUN BAO today carries prominently on its frontpage a newsletter introducing the stirring deeds of cadres and fighters of the 5th Border Guard Company of the Kunming PLA units in working hard and perseveringly to guard the frontier. The newsletter is entitled, "The Sanggamnyong Spirit in the 1980's."

The hill guarded by the 5th Company is on our side of the border between China and Vietnam. It has an elevation of more than 1,000 meters above sea level. There is no source of water on the hill, and water has to be carried up by comrades-in-arms from the foot of the hill in the face of natural dangers. Here water is more precious than oil.

The company's cadres regularly lead fighters uphill to carry ammunition, food, vegetables and water needed in daily life. Carrying loads of dozens of kilograms each, they climb up the sheer precipices. In some sections, they risk harassing attacks by Vietnamese troops.

However, demonstrating the spirit of fearing neither difficulty and hardship nor bloodshed and sacrifice, they have made contributions to guarding the frontier.

#### KUNMING PLA COMMISSAR ADDRESSES MAY 4TH MEETING

HK050131 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 81

[Excerpts] The Yunnan Provincial CYL Committee held a report meeting in Kunming this morning to mark the anniversary of the May 4th movement. Liu Zhijian, first political commissar of the Kunming PLA units, was invited to make a report on carrying forward the revolutionary traditions of May 4th and acting as vanguards in building socialist spiritual civilization. Provincial CCP Committee Deputy Secretary Gao Zhiguo and some 1,300 Kunming area CYL cadres and members attended the meeting.

Comrade Liu Zhijian attended the First National CYL Congress and was engaged in youth work for many years. He said: The heavy task of building up China, accomplishing the four modernizations, and building a powerful socialist state has fallen on the shoulders of the younger generation. Every young person must carry forward the revolutionary tradition of patriotism of the May 4th movement and shoulder the new historic mission. Under party leadership, they must strive to act as vanguards in building socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Comrade Liu Zhijian urged young people to love the socialist motherland and strive to contribute to the modernization drive, have faith in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and establish the great ideals of communism, learn from Lei Feng and from heroes and models and become a new generation with communist spirit.

BEIJING PLA UNITS PLANT TREES IN CAPITAL

HK010711 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "A Very Meaningful Activity--Commenting on Beijing PLA Units Participating in Capital's Tree-Planting Drive"]

[Text] Now it is springtime when the land turns green. The vast numbers of commanders and fighters of the Beijing PLA units have actively cooperated with the masses in the capital in this year's spring afforestation activity and have achieved marked success. In this activity, which benefits both ourselves and later generations, they have not been afraid of sweating and tackling difficulties. They have created a brilliant image of the people's army through actual practices in the interest of the people. They have demonstrated to the people the deep love which the People's Army has for the people. They have been praised by the party and government departments as well as by the masses of people.

The comrades of the Beijing Garrison Command said: "Planting trees in the capital is a glorious task of both the people's army and the people of the municipality." Doing a good job of planting trees represents an important way to improve the living conditions of the millions living in the capital. This concerns both the immediate interests of every resident in Beijing and the reputation of our socialist motherland. Environmental beauty is an indicator of the degree of civilization of a city or country. To a certain extent, it reflects the mental attitude of the people of the city or the country. In the current nationwide move to pay attention to the "five stresses" and the "four beauties," planting trees is one of the important ways to beautify the environment. In this year's tree-planting drive, the workers of the specialized horticultural units as well as vast numbers of cadres from various departments, primary and secondary students, workers of various enterprises and inhabitants of neighbourhoods have displayed very intense enthusiasm because they understand in greater depth the importance of planting trees in the capital. In this activity, the commanders and fighters of the Beijing PLA units have displayed a strong sense of responsibility in the form of superb organization and high combat effectiveness. They have cultivated the good mental attitudes of love for the motherland and love for the capital while doing this routine work which will also benefit later generations. They have set a good example in building the socialist cultural civilization.

Working for the interests of the people is a glorious tradition of the PLA. Long ago, Comrade Mao Zedong set the following aim for our army: "Work closely with the Chinese people and serve them wholeheartedly." To achieve this aim, the army men are not only required to be brave, tenacious and not afraid of shedding blood or sacrificing their lives in revolutionary wars, but are required to be ready to actively and enthusiastically do anything that benefits the people. In those years when we were arduously fighting bloody battles for national liberation, our army was ready to undergo any ordeal for the cause of liberating the people. The people's army gained the support of the broad masses of people, were like fish in water and were always victorious. Since the national liberation, thousands of good comrades like Lei Feng have appeared in the people's army. They take pride in serving the people and have enabled the people's army to enjoy an amiable and noble image among the people. History has verified that to earnestly work in the interests of the people is the means to safeguard the unity between the army and the people and foster the relationship between them. Today we are undertaking the great cause of socialist modernization and we need a long lasting, peaceful environment and a political situation of stability and unity. In order to develop such an environment and situation, the army and the government, as well as the army and the people, must support each other and make concerted efforts. In this context, it is particularly meaningful for the people's army to carry forward the fine tradition of serving the people as well as to play an exemplary and leading role.

In recent years, great progress has been achieved in building our army. In the Sino-Vietnamese border war of counterattack, our army men achieved outstanding feats. In various struggles against natural disasters, they have bravely taken the lead. On this occasion, the commanders and fighters and the people of the capital have achieved marked success in their joint tree-planting efforts. This reflects an atmosphere of unity between the army and the people.

To foster the relationship between the army and the government as well as between the army and the people, the People's Army, the government and the people must all do more work. It is a long-term task for the government authorities at all levels to provide education for the masses of people on doing a good job of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to army men's families. In the course of the current tree-planting activity, the masses of people have shown concern for and support toward their army. They have not only sincerely praised the army men but proved their appreciation by their actions. Through this specific practice of tree planting, they have realized that the People's Army is reliable and is making outstanding contributions to safeguarding and realizing the four modernizations. The army men must make it a specific and regular task to work for the people's benefit. The government authorities at all levels and the masses of people must elevate the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to army men's families to a new level. The army's love for the people, the people's support for the army and an intimate relationship between the army and the people will ensure the triumph of our cause.

JIN MING ADDRESSES HEBEI FORESTRY CONFERENCE

HK301300 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Summary] "From 4 to 17 April, the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial People's Government held a provincial conference on forestry. This was the first provincial conference on forestry since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The main task of the conference was to convey the spirit of the national conference on forestry, sum up our province's experiences and lessons in forestry work over the past 30 years, study and implement concrete measures in response to the decisions of the party Central Committee and State Council on protecting forests and developing forestry, and promote our province's forestry work as soon as possible."

Taking part in the conference were 460 persons. Jin Ming, Jiang Yizhen and Li Erzhong, leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee and the provincial People's Government, took part in the conference on the afternoon of 17 April. Also present at the conference was (Ma Yuhuai), vice minister of forestry. Jiang Yizhen, second secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, presided over the conference. After announcing the opening of the conference, (Ma Yuhuai) gave a speech. His speech was followed by that of Jin Ming, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee.

Jin Ming said in his important speech: [Begin recording] "This conference is being held at a time when we have made many achievements. I think this is due to our resolution and attitude. However, we have also wasted a lot of our comrades' time in this work. I think in the future development and protection of forests and in developing the forestry work of Hebei, this must be taken into consideration."

"We must demand that the whole party and the masses in Hebei closely work together and promote forestry work in Hebei within a definite period of time. We must be resolute, bring about achievements within 5 years, lay down a foundation within 10 years and truly cover Hebei with trees and foliage within 20 years."

"It is necessary to pay attention to the quality of tree seedlings. After your departure from this conference, you comrades must quickly produce plans."

"At the same time, the provincial CCP Committee's Standing Committee decided yesterday to invest 3 million yuan in this work in conjunction with the provincial CCP Committee's earlier decision, and 50 million jin of grain will be set aside to support forestry."

"Another point I want to talk about is policy. In afforestation, first I rely on policy and second I rely on science. I want a policy or a general goal. I mentioned this last time. It is still necessary to give full play to the masses' enthusiasm, implement the principle of to each according to his work, and be concerned for both the state, the collective and the individual. If this is not done, the masses' enthusiasm for afforestation will be dampened. Implementation of the forestry policy will also affect the level of development of our existing forests."



"At present, there is still a big problem of protecting the forests. It is necessary to arduously do mass work, rely on the masses and be concerned for the masses' interests. When the masses have difficulties, if possible, we should provide them with the necessary assistance. As to those who seriously violated law and discipline and took the lead to [words indistinct] trees and the collectives' trees, and those who sabotaged the forests, it is necessary to catch the worse offenders and resolutely punish them. Our party committees and government and political and legal departments must get involved in this and provide steady support." [end recording]

Jiang Yizhen also said: "Similar to implementing document No 75, it is necessary to implement the decisions of the party Central Committee and State Council on protecting the forests and developing forestry, and persist in it for a long period. So long as we seriously implement the line, policies and principles put forth since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, it is completely possible to realize the lofty goal which we have set during this conference, that is, to cover the vast span of Hebei with trees and foliage within 20 years."

#### HEBEI'S JIN MING ATTENDS EDUCATION CONFERENCE

HK041509 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Summary] "Recently, the provincial People's Government held a provincial conference on education work, which stressed that it is necessary to strengthen and improve leadership over education work, further eradicate the influence of leftist thinking, seriously implement the eight principles with readjustment as the center and strive to do a still better job of our province's education work.

"Giving important speeches were Jin Ming, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and Li Erzong, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and provincial governor."

After analyzing the situation on the province's education front, the participants pledged to grasp well popularizing primary school education and the issue of strengthening political and ideological work.

They held: "In order to overcome the emptiness in our education created by the 10 years of turmoil and change the nature of our education from being passive to active, and while readjusting the relations between education and the economic proportions, it is necessary to be resolute and readjust properly the proportional relations in education.

"The readjustment orientation of our province's ordinary education is that it is necessary to grasp vehemently popularization of primary school education. During the 1980's, the whole province must realize popularization of primary school education, seriously do a good job of transforming the structure of middle school education, reduce the scale of senior middle schools, rectify junior middle schools, make rational arrangements for the locations of schools, actively and steadily develop agricultural middle schools and vocational middle schools, strive to run the key point schools well, effectively develop adult education and strengthen the work of training teachers. All kinds of schools at all levels must effectively improve the quality of education.

"In order to realize the above tasks and demands, it is necessary to strengthen and improve the leadership of the party and government over education work, break through the shackles of leftist thinking and the small peasant mentality and seriously grasp education work from the lofty goal of building a powerful modern state with material and spiritual civilization.

"The leading cadres at all levels must go deep into the reality of education work, solve problems in good time and strengthen ideological and political work. In accordance with the ideological features and characteristics of middle and primary school pupils of different ages, it is necessary to closely revolve around and persist in the four basic principles, properly grasp education in patriotism, warmly cherish the party's education and revolutionary education on the outlook on life and on the nature of communist virtue as well as education on the overall situation.

This is necessary to enable the pupils to establish the lofty ambitions of sacrificing for the four modernizations and the communist outlook on life, listening to the party, persisting in the socialist road, spontaneously boycotting all the influence and corruption of the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes and overcoming the trends of not becoming involved in politics and bourgeois liberalization.

"The leadership of the party and government and departments at all levels must continue to eradicate the leftist thinking of regarding intellectuals as dissidents and further implement the policy on intellectuals. The leadership at all levels must take the lead in respecting teachers, respecting the labor of teachers, protecting teachers' official status, improving teachers' position in society and material remuneration and helping teachers enhance their political and ideological awareness and their cultural level and profession and doing a still better job of our province's education with one heart and one mind."

#### NEI MONGGOL'S FIRST QUARTER POWER PRODUCTION FIGURES

SK020935 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Since the beginning of 1981, power enterprises throughout our region have conscientiously implemented the policy of national economic readjustment, persistently eliminated the influence of leftist ideology and, focusing on readjustment, worked to increase production and practice economy and increase revenues and reduce expenditures to achieve better economic results.

Power production in the region has steadily developed. In the first quarter, the Hohhot and the Baotou power networks overfulfilled by 3.8 percent their power production plans, producing 706 million kWh. They also overfulfilled by 25 percent their heat supply plans by supplying 853,000 million kilocalories. Their standard coal consumption for power production and power loss rates were markedly lower than assigned quotas. In the first few months of 1981, power enterprises across the region have paid close attention to energy conservation and launched emulation campaigns one after another, reducing the consumption of various materials. In the first quarter, they saved 30,000 tons of raw coal and 20 million kWh of electricity, reduced power production costs to a degree slightly lower than in the corresponding 1980 period and earned 14 million yuan in profits. Since April, all power generation and supply departments in the region have strengthened production management and continued to attach importance to production safety. Accidents related to power generation and supply in April were markedly lower than in the first quarter.

LI DESHENG INSPECTS HEILONGJIANG BRIGADE

SK030942 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 May 81

[Text] Comrade Li Desheng, member of the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau and leader of the leading group for prevention and treatment of endemic diseases in north China, today inspected (Jixian) brigade of (Sujiadian) commune of Huachuan County, which is a major area plagued by goiter and cretinism in our province. Accompanied by (Zhao Ruyi), deputy secretary of the Hejiang Prefectural CCP Committee, (Zhang Shuzhong), deputy commissioner of the Hejiang prefectural administrative office and deputy leader of the leading group for prevention and treatment of endemic disease in Hejiang Prefecture, and leading comrades of the Huachuan County CCP Committee, Comrade Li Desheng arrived at the brigade at 0800.

In September 1978 when Comrade Li Desheng was inspecting Hejiang Prefecture, he paid great attention to the endemic diseases in (Jixian) brigade. At that time, the brigade made a general survey and found that among the 1,313 people investigated, 859 people, or 65.4 percent, suffered from the disease. There were also 150 people suffering from cretinism, making the brigade famous for being a town of fools. Comrade Li Desheng urged all leading persons to conscientiously attend to the endemic disease prevention work of the brigade.

For more than 2 years the prefecture, country, commune and brigade have exerted concerted efforts and adopted measures to prevent endemic diseases and have achieved marked results. In 1979 the brigade sank a pump well 97 meters deep, established a water tower 10 meters high with a capacity of 24 tons and laid 1,800 meters of water pipes. The brigade has tap water to drink and iodine salt to eat. The brigade has continued to offer [words indistinct] and iodine oil injections to those suffering from endemic goiters. A reexamination conducted last March showed that 798 people, or 92 percent, had been cured. The brigade has also opened classes for young cretins to conduct studies and sports activities and receive treatments to improve their intelligence. Among the 32 students, 9 are able to attend ordinary schools. None of the 32 children born after 1978 is a cretin.

Comrade Li Desheng listened to reports, inspected the classes for young cretins and visited the families of commune members (Chen Hongyan), (Yu Haiqing) and (Yu Haijiang). He expressed satisfaction at the achievements in preventing endemic diseases. He said to commune and brigade cadres: Our party's cadres should bear the people's difficulties in mind. You should conscientiously implement the policy of emphasizing prevention and continue to prevent and treat endemic diseases. When the diseases are eliminated, you should also strive to eliminate poverty. You should lead the masses to promote agriculture, raise more hogs and develop household sideline production to improve their living standards.

LIAONING FIRST SECRETARY ADDRESSES WORK FORUM

SK020615 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 81

[Text] According to our reporter and those of the LIAONING RIBAO, the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee sponsored a forum from 21 to 27 April in Shenyang on the ideological and political work of higher education institutions. In light of the spirit of the CCP Central Committee's work conference, the forum discussed how to strengthen ideological and political work among the students of higher education institutions.

The forum held: Thanks to the higher education institutions across the province, we have successfully relayed the spirit of the CCP Central Committee's work conference and provided study courses on the documents adopted at that conference.



The students have made remarkable progress in the ideological and political fields since the beginning of this semester. There have been many changes in their mental attitudes. They have a stronger and more enterprising political spirit than before. The practice of stressing civility, showing civility to others, observing discipline, respecting teachers and cherishing their schools has gradually increased among students of higher education institutions. Therefore we fully acknowledge that the main ideological trend of these students has been good.

The forum noted: The future tasks of ideological and political education work among college students centers mainly on teaching them to uphold the four basic principles, enlightening them to foster a communist world outlook and training them to think patriotically. Judging from the current situation, all the tasks necessary to safeguard the political situation of stability and unity in schools, to maintain good order in teaching and in other works and to instill in students morality, good social practices and socialist spiritual civility have been accomplished.

The forum held: The urgent task for conducting ideological and political work in schools is to establish or improve the personnel contingent in charge of political work. Full-time political assistants should remain in their posts a little longer and become experts. In the future more attention should be paid to tackling their salary and promotion problems. Class masters should be those who teach the classes. It is necessary to encourage teachers not only to teach their subjects but also to teach students how to conduct themselves in society.

The forum stressed: The core of ideological and political work in schools lies in further strengthening the political courses in Marxist theory. To this end it is necessary to strengthen leadership over the teaching of political theory and train or assign more teachers to this field in a planned manner.

Leading comrades of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, including Guo Feng, Chen Puru and Liu Yiyun, attended the forum. Guo Feng and Liu Yiyun delivered speeches. Comrade Guo Feng urged higher education institutions throughout the province to further analyze the characteristics of today's college students and to teach them according to their aptitudes. Attention should be paid to eliminate leftist thinking and to work out practical basic principles for this. Efforts should be made to adopt various measures and organize all forces available to conduct ideological and political work among students. We must carry forward the party's fine work style so that we can attain a good study style and excellent school spirit.

#### SHENYANG PLA UNITS COMMISSAR VISITS FRONTIER UNIT

OW011515 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0747 GMT 1 May 81

[By XINHUA reporter Li Yuengui]

[Text] Shenyang, 1 May (XINHUA)--On the eve of "May 4" Youth Day, Liao Hansheng, first political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units and a veteran general whose hair has already turned grey, braving force 8 winds, arrived at the 2d company of a certain garrison unit in the Greater Khingan Mountains after a long journey. He held a discussion meeting with the frontier fighters and encouraged them to embrace the lofty revolutionary ideal, carry forward the undaunted spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," defend the motherland's northern gate well and be good successors to the revolutionary cause.

It was April and still very cold in the mostly snow-covered Greater Khingan Mountains. Comrade Liao Hansheng climbed to a sentry post on a high mountain over 1,300 meters above sea level and sat side by side with fighters of the 2d company and cordially chatted with them. After inquiring in detail about the company's living conditions and learning about the fighters' ideological conditions, he began a chat with a young fighter, Zhou Jiasheng.

He asked in a friendly way: "Do you find life here more difficult than at home"? Little Zhou answered frankly: "More difficult." He asked: "Are you homesick"? Little Zhou blushed and said: "A little at the beginning, but not anymore now." Upon learning that little Zhou lived in the city and that his father was also an army cadre, Comrade Liao Hansheng jokingly said: "In Chinese history, when Yue Fei's army fought the Jin invaders to defend our nation, it was army tradition for sons of soldiers to join the army and fight the enemy. You must do better than your father and show that our younger generation is even better than the older generation. We have become old. The future is yours. You must embrace the lofty revolutionary ideal, free yourself from personal and family cares, learn something really worthwhile and become useful to the state. I hope that you will surpass us and become stronger than we." Little Zhou nodded in agreement.

The 2d company is stationed in a cold, high-altitude zone where one has to wear a cotton jacket even in May, and where snow falls as early as September. The temperature drops to 45 degrees centigrade below zero in the winter. In a windstorm, snow can completely bury the barracks, and fighters have to dig tunnels through the snow in order to get out. Living conditions are extremely hard. But Comrade Liao Hansheng encouraged the fighters to embrace the lofty revolutionary ideal, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of "Fearing neither hardship nor death" and realize their lofty ideals. He said: Ideals and hard work are closely related. A lofty ideal without hard work is an empty dream.

He talked with the young fighters about his personal experience in realizing his ideals through hard work. He said: When we of the old generation joined the revolution, all we thought of night and day was overthrowing the three big mountains [imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic-capitalism] and establishing a new China. But in those days our conditions did not match those of our enemy. But, under the leadership of the party and Chairman Mao, we together with the people of the whole country and actually using swords, spears and other primitive weapons, fought the enemy against great odds and finally overthrew the three big mountains and won the victory of the democratic revolution. Our wishes and ideals were basically realized. The revolutionary victory was won through arduous struggle. Now the responsibility of defending and expanding the achievement of the revolutionary victory has mainly fallen on your shoulders. Even though the present conditions are much better than in the past, arduous struggle is still needed. Young people must have the noble aspiration of willingly enduring hardships for the happiness of the people. This spirit is also an important part of our socialist spiritual civilization. True, life is hard here, but this is our motherland's cherished territory. We do not want an inch of others' territory, but we also will never allow others to take an inch of territory from us. The people of our motherland hope that you ardently love the frontier area, take root in it, defend it, build it and double your vigilance in defending the motherland's northern gate so that the people of the motherland can devote themselves wholly to the four modernizations without worry.

Comrade Liao Hansheng's words evoked a strong response from the cadres and fighters of the 2d company. They said: "Our veteran senior leader has gone through the trouble of traveling a long distance to visit us. We will never fail the expectations of our elders. We will carry forward the fine tradition of arduous struggle of the war years and pass it on to the next generation. We will show our appreciation for the concern the party and the people have for us with diligent study, hard work and arduous training, and resolutely fulfill the combat readiness mission of defending the frontiers assigned us by our superiors."

GANSU ACTING FIRST SECRETARY AT PROPAGANDA FORUM

SK050537 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 4 May 81

[Excerpts] According to GANSU RIBAO, the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee held a forum on press and propaganda work between 24 and 29 April. The forum stressed that we should continue to implement the line defined by the third plenum of the party Central Committee, adhere to the four basic principles, emancipate our thinking, promote our achievements, overcome shortcomings and strive to do a better job in press and propaganda work.

Attending and addressing the forum were Feng Jixin, acting first secretary of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee; Yang Zhilin, adviser of the provincial CCP Committee; and (Wu Jian), Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and director of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP Committee.

The forum held that our province's press, publications, radio broadcast, television and art and literary propaganda work have played a positive role in implementing the line, principles and policies defined by the third plenum of the party Central Committee, emancipating people's thinking, eliminating chaos and restoring order, encouraging people to enforce policies and mobilizing the enthusiasm of the cadres and the masses.

Attending this forum were various provincial, municipal and Gannan Tibetan autonomous prefectural press units and various capital press units stationed in Lanzhou, as well as Lanzhou municipal, and Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefectural CCP Committee responsible comrades--some 30 people in all.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN ADDRESSES MODEL YOUTH FORUM

SK050544 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 4 May 81

[Excerpts] To promote the campaign of learning from Lei Feng, fostering a new work style and implementing the principles of "five stresses" and "four beauties," the Gansu Provincial CYL Committee convened a forum in Lanzhou Municipality on 3 May attended by representatives of the advanced collectives and individuals who had emerged in the campaign of learning from Lei Feng throughout the province, including new Long March shock workers from industrial, agricultural, financial and trade, cultural and education and public health fronts; the "three good" students; the advanced CYL cadres and the instructors of Young Pioneers.

Responsible comrades of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress and the provincial People's Government, including Feng Jixin, Li Dengying, (Chen Xu), Wang Bingxiang, (Guo Peitao), Wu Jian and Liu Haisheng, attended the forum and heard work reports given by representatives on the campaign of learning from Lei Feng, fostering a new work style and implementing the principles of "five stresses" and "four beauties."

Comrade Feng Jixin addressed the forum. He stated: The work experiences detailed in the reports in regard to the campaign of learning from Lei Feng and fostering a new work style are very helpful. We are very happy to have heard such reports. On behalf of the provincial CCP Committee and the provincial People's Government, I would like to extend warm congratulations on the outstanding achievements scored in the campaign. The revolutionary torch lighted by the great patriotic May 4th movement now has been handed over to your generation. The current mission is to build China into a powerful country with a high spiritual and material civilization and the four modernizations. We hope that persistent efforts will be made to launch the campaign of learning from Lei Feng fostering a new work style and implementing the principles of "five stresses" and "four beauties" in a sustained manner so that all youths throughout the province can be inspired and so that more model youths will emerge in the campaign of learning from Lei Feng and fostering a new work style.

On the morning of 4 May, representatives attending the forum, together with the youths of Lanzhou Municipality, joined the masses in the Wuchuan Shan and Yantan parks for the 4 May Youth Day celebration.



GANSU ORGANIZES GROUP TO VISIT DISASTER AREA

SK041022 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] The Gansu Provincial CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, People's Government and CPPCC Committee sent a group to Zhuqu County, recently the site of a landslide, on 30 April to convey greetings and appreciation to the PLA commanders and fighters and local cadres and people participating in the emergency rescue struggle.

Heading the group was Nian Dexiang, deputy provincial governor. Deputy leaders were (Dou Shu), secretary general of the provincial government; Yan Shutang, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and (Yu Zhongzheng), deputy director of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP Committee. On the evening of 1 May, a rally was held in (Dashan) commune in Zhuqu County. Comrade Yan Shutang read a letter to salute PLA commanders and fighters. Comrade (Dou Shu) also spoke, praising the People's Army role in the rescue. On behalf of the provincial CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, People's Government and CPPCC Committee, the group presented the PLA units souvenirs and a silk banner which read "Brave in the struggle, rescue for the people." The group also went to the site of the landslide and affected communes to salute the provincial, prefectural and county cadres, engineering and technical personnel and local commune members.

GANSU'S WUDU PREFECTURE HOLDS WORK FORUM

SK041032 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 2 May 81

[Excerpt] The Wudu Prefectural CCP Committee recently held a forum on ideological and political work to emphatically discuss the present ideological and political work in rural areas. The meeting participants, including responsible comrades of various county CCP committees, directors of propaganda departments and presidents of party schools, indicated that it is necessary to develop ideological and political work in accordance with the guidelines of the party Central Committee work conference to achieve an excellent situation in rural areas. Having analyzed the current situation and defined the importance of ideological and political work in the new period, they conscientiously discussed the tasks for the current rural ideological and political work.

The participants held: A wrong idea prevails throughout the rural areas of Wudu Prefecture. People fear that the system of responsibility in production will be changed. Some people think that the system of individual households being responsible in output is not socialism. Some suppose that the state's encouraging the people to develop various kinds of economy through many managerial methods and marketing channels to enliven the national economy is nothing but a green light for feudalism and a way to provide markets for speculation, profiteering, black markets and other illegal practices.

In view of the situation on eliminating leftist ideology, they held that to eliminate the leftist influence in guiding ideology is a major task for rural ideological and political work. Only by eliminating the pernicious influence of the leftist ideology can we perfect the responsibility system and further liberate the productive forces in rural areas. Meanwhile, we must not overlook those who attempt to negate the party leadership and Mao Zedong Thought and those who practice rightist and other erroneous thinking. It is also necessary to educate the people to foster a communist world outlook and morality, launch activities of five stresses and four beauties and build socialist spiritual civilization.

In the course of the discussion, the comrades summed up past experiences and lessons. They held: In conducting ideological and political work, it is necessary to proceed from the practical situation of rural areas and abide by instructions; cadres and the masses in rural areas should be organized to study books written by Comrades Marx, Lenin and Mao Zedong and to study the relevant documents of the party Central Committee to strengthen their awareness of ideology, theory and policies and enable them to understand the party's policies. In addition, we should combine ideological problems with practical ones and heighten both the ideological awareness and material interests of the people.

NINGXIA REGIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING ENDS

HK041340 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 81 p 1

[Report: "Eighth Meeting of Fourth Regional People's Congress Standing Committee Victoriously Concludes"]

[Text] The eighth meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional People's Congress victoriously concluded on 12 April after a 5-day session. In light of the line and general and specific policies set forth by the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee of the party and the guidelines laid down by the 17th meeting of the Standing Committee of NPC, the meeting examined and approved the regional People's Government's report on the rural economic situation, the arrangements for industrial readjustments and the conditions of public order in the region and the summary report submitted by the regional electoral committee on direct elections at the county level. It also discussed the major tasks for the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress in 1981, made four resolutions and decisions regarding the date of the third session of the fourth regional People's Congress and other matters, and approved some personnel appointments and dismissals. It called on people of all nationalities in the region to uphold the four basic principles under the leadership of the regional party committee and People's Government; to eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideas; to unite and work hard for the prosperity of the country; and to strive to achieve further economic readjustments and further political stability and promote the socialist modernizations.

The meeting pointed out: Agriculture in our region is in a favorable situation, the like of which has seldom been seen since the founding of new China. In 1980, total grain output was at an all-time high; output of staple cash crops increased by a big margin and forestry and animal husbandry developed to a considerably great extent. There was also a great increase in the commune members' average food grain distribution and cash income. In 1981, we must conscientiously implement the State Agricultural Commission's "Report on Actively Developing a Diversified Economy in the Countryside" transmitted by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, bring our region's favorable conditions into full play and grasp diversification while developing grain production.

Comrades attending the meeting reviewed the situation of industrial production in our region, discussed problems and put forward a number of valuable opinions. They pointed out: It is necessary to firmly readjust the proportions within the industrial sector in our region to suit the development of the entire national economy. It is necessary to close, suspend, merge or shift to other trades the enterprises which turn out poor-quality, unsalable products which have been run at a loss for a long time, and the small, new and backward enterprises which contend with the big, old and advanced enterprises for supplies and markets. It is necessary to actively develop the light and textile industries, to continuously readjust the objective of service of the machine-building industry and improve the structure of machine production, and to correctly handle the relations between readjustment and restructuring and consolidate and develop the fruits of restructuring. In the course of closing, suspending, merging or shifting to other trades the small, new and backward enterprises, it is necessary to teach the staff and workers to take the overall situation into account and uphold political stability and unity. In drawing up concrete policies and measures for making readjustments, experts, engineers, technicians and the responsible persons of departments concerned should be invited to express their opinions, so as to pool the wisdom of the masses, to effect the readjustments steadily and in good order and avoid waste.

After analyzing the conditions of public order in our region, the meeting pointed out: The administrative and judicial departments at all levels in our region and the cadres and policemen have done a great deal of strenuous work to clamp down on criminal offenses and improve public order. In the whole region, a large number of criminal cases have been cracked, strong measures have been taken according to law against a group of criminals, and work has been done to educate, reform and redeem a group of juvenile delinquents. A great deal of work has also been carried out in preventing crimes and handling the criminals, and remarkable results have been achieved. Public order in our region is now in a favorable situation, but many problems remain unsettled. We must follow the guidelines set forth by the central work conference and further arouse the masses and forces in all fields to actively fight crimes and defend public order. The meeting also pointed out that the "regulations concerning security in public offices, schools and enterprises" put forward to the meeting by the regional public security department were practical. It agreed that the People's Government should promulgate these regulations for execution by the units concerned.

The meeting examined the draft of the "regulations supplemental to the 'PRC marriage laws' for execution in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region," and decided that this draft should be circulated throughout the region to solicit opinions before being submitted to the third session of the fourth regional People's Congress for examination and approval.

The meeting adopted the decision on holding the third session of the fourth regional People's Congress in June this year, adopted the "resolution on strengthening the legal system and defending public order," and approved some personnel appointments and dismissals.

The meeting agreed with the summary report made by the regional electoral committee on direct elections held at the county level in the region. It was also decided to reorganize the office of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress.

Ma Qingnian, chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress, delivered a speech before the meeting concluded. Vice Chairmen Shi Yulin, Zhang Junxian, Qi Anchang, Huang Zhizhong and Ma Youde attended the meeting.

Xue Hongfu, Ma Tengai and Xia Shiping, vice chairmen of the regional People's Government; Wang Jinzhang, chairman; and Lei Qilin, Jin Sanshou, Hong Qingguo, Mai Peixun, Li Kaiguo, Yang Zhengxi, Yang Yuchun, Li Qingping and Jin Fengshan, vice chairmen, of the regional CPPCC Committee; and members of the Standing Committee of the regional CPPCC Committee; He Tingxuan, general secretary of the regional People's Government; Yang Shenggui, chief procurator of the regional People's Procuratorate; Zhang Shiru, vice president of the regional Higher People's Court; responsible comrades of the People's Congress standing committees and the CPPCC committees of various municipalities, counties and administrative divisions of municipalities; and those who had attended the 13th enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the 3d regional CPPCC Committee were seated as observers at the meeting.

#### Resolution on Public Order

HK041330 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 81 p 1

[Report: "Resolution of Eighth Meeting of Fourth Regional People's Congress Standing Committee on Strengthening the Legal System and Ensuring Good Order"--adopted on 12 April 1981]

[Text] The eighth meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional People's Congress heard a report by the regional public security department on the current situation of public order in the region and its opinions on public security work to be carried out in the future. The meeting pointed out: The current situation of public order in the region is fine but many problems still exist in some aspects and need to be straightened out. Therefore, the following measures should be taken:



1. It is necessary to strengthen the socialist legal system, bring the role of the organ of dictatorship into play and to resolutely fight against counterrevolutionaries and criminals. Those who violate the law will be punished severely. Efforts must be made to realistically ensure public order in society and order in production and work, and to consolidate and develop political stability and unity, so as to guarantee smooth progress of the work of readjusting the national economy.
2. It is necessary to seriously hit at and clamp down on the illegal activities of those who are hostile to socialism and the various crimes undermining the socialist economy and seriously harming public order. Efforts should be made to crack the cases of terrorist explosions, stealing of guns and ammunition, murder, robbery, rape, gangs of smash-and-grabbers and serious sabotage of public order as soon as possible and to deal head-on blows at the offenders.
3. The "regulations on strengthening security work in public offices, mass organizations and industrial and other enterprises" put forward by the regional public security department should be promulgated and enforced by the regional People's Government. All units should strengthen security work, seriously carry out the system of personal responsibility and teach the staff members, workers and students to consciously abide by the law, observe discipline and maintain public order. The results of security work should be taken as a major requirement in rating advanced units. Good people and good deeds associated with bravely fighting crime should be vigorously commended. Those who have violated public order and refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonition, those who have neglected their duties and caused great damage and losses to public property and facilities, those who gang up to fight and to make trouble, those who harbor law breakers and connive with their evil deeds, and those who commit graft and embezzlement or collude with others to steal public property should be punished according to the severity of their offense. Those who are guilty of criminal offenses should be punished according to law.
4. Letting the people live and work in peace and contentment is the standard of public order and the common responsibility for the organ of dictatorship and the masses of people. The eighth meeting of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee calls on people of all nationalities and cadres at all levels to actively assist the organ of dictatorship to defend the legal system and contribute toward improving public order.

#### MA WENRUI ADDRESSES SHAANXI YOUTH GATHERING

HK030557 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 May 81

[Summary] The culture and education department of the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial higher education bureau, and the provincial CYL Committee held a gathering in Xian on 2 May to commemorate the May 4th movement and commend "three good" student standard bearers. (Zhao Tanghe), director of the provincial CCP Committee's culture and education department, read out the decision on commending 103 "three good" student standard bearers, and (Zhang Shuyuan), director of the provincial higher education bureau, read out the list of names.

Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ma Wenrui spoke at the gathering. After congratulating the standard bearers on their achievements and extending greetings to young people throughout the province, he stressed the importance of inheriting and carrying forward the patriotic spirit of the May 4th movement. He continued: "So long as we unswervingly implement the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session, China's economic construction will gradually speed up, our political and economic situation will improve each year, and the superiority of the socialist system will be ever more fully manifested."

Comrade Ma Wenrui said: "Upholding party leadership is the core of the four basic principles and the key to success or failure in the modernization drive."

He said: "Students, the party and people place earnest hopes in you and regard you as the motherland's future and the state's treasure. Great effort and large amounts of manpower and material have been spent on cultivating you. I hope that no university student will disappoint the hopes of the party and people. You must cherish your youth, establish the heroic ambitions of studying hard for the party and people and for the modernization drive, and strive to cultivate yourselves into Red and expert people of talent with socialist awareness, specialized knowledge and management ability."

Ma Wenrui continued: "At present our country is very poor and its production and living standards are very backward compared with developed capitalist countries. In particular, at present we are in a period of economic readjustment, and facing many new contradictions and difficulties. This requires that young students work hard together with the people of the whole country, display the Yanan spirit of arduous struggle, and overcome all difficulties."

#### XINJIANG LEADERS ATTEND GALA YOUTH DAY ACTIVITIES

OW050912 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 May 81

[Summary] The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CYL Committee, the regional youth federation, the regional students federation and the Urumqi Municipal CYL Committee jointly held gala activities in the People's Park in Urumqi on 4 May to mark Youth Day.

"Joining young people of various nationalities in the gala activities in the park today were responsible comrades of the regional party committee, the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress, the regional People's Government, the Urumqi PLA units, the regional CPCC Committee and Urumqi Municipality, including Song Zhihe, Zhang Shigong, Tan Jingcao, Caodanuofuzhayier, A-mu-dong Ni-ya-zi, Hou Liang, Janabil, Sai-fu-la-ye-fu, Mu-sha-ye-fu, Zhang Fengqi, (Xue Daming), Mai-he-su-de Tie-yi-bo-fu, (Liu Sicong), Ba Dai, Liu Zimo, Si-ma-yi Ya-sheng-nuo-fu, Meng Shulin, (A-mu-lie-si Mu-he-mai-di) and Han Youwen."

More than 10,000 young people of various nationalities in Urumqi attended the gala activities.

PREMIER SUN ADDRESSES LABOR DAY RALLY IN TAIPEI

OW011411 Taipei CNA in English 1348 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Taipei, 1 May (CNA)--Addressing a Labor Day rally at the Taipei City Hall Friday, Premier Sun Yun-hsuan expressed his deep appreciations to workers in the Republic of China for their great contributions to the nation's economic development. "You and your colleagues have in the past demonstrated tremendous vitality and perseverance to help overcome a series of economic difficulties confronting this nation," Premier Sun told over 2,000 labor representatives at the gathering.

"Within 10 years the Republic of China hopes to be ranked among the world's developed nations," Premier Sun said, urging laborers to carry on the spirit of teamwork to meet the challenges ahead. "Ours is an economic structure stressing harmonious relations between the labor and the management, and here lies the secret to our economic success," Premier Sun pointed out.

Premier Sun went on to say that the nation's labor policy owes a great deal to the ideal of the three principles of the people, adding that "as a result, the jobless rate in the Republic of China was reduced gradually from some 20 percent in 1951 to 1.24 percent last year."

Premier Sun's remarks highlighted the rally presided over by Wu Pi-en, chairman of the Chinese Federation of Labor, in the morning. During the meeting, Interior Minister Chiu Chuang-huan presented awards to 132 model workers recommended from every corner of the nation.

Shao Tien-tsang, director for the Kuomintang Central Committee's Department of Social Affairs, honored 82 local labor unions for their distinguished achievements during the past year.

A resolution was adopted at the rally to cable their regards to President Chiang Ching-kuo and the Chinese Armed Forces.

ROK INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

OW041511 Taipei CNA in English 1448 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Taipei, 4 May (CNA)--So Chong-hwan, minister of interior of the Republic of Korea, arrived here Monday for an official visit at the invitation of Interior Minister Chiu Chuang-huan. Upon his arrival, Minister So said that Korean President Chon Tu-hwan attaches much importance to his visit here because it will help strengthen the ties of amity and cooperation between the two countries. He said President Chon had asked him to convey a greeting message to President Chiang Ching-kuo. He expressed his admiration for the Republic of China's outstanding achievements in rapid economic development and promotion of welfare.

During his stay here, Minister So will meet with Chinese Government leaders and exchange views with them on matters of mutual interest. He called on Minister Chiu Monday afternoon and attended a reception given by Chiu in his honor. He will also receive an honorary doctorate of law from National Cheng Chih University Tuesday morning and call on Chinese Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sun in the afternoon.



HSIN WAN PAO: BAI HUA 'REVISING' 'BITTER LOVE'

HK020806 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 2 May 81 p 4

[Report: "Bai Hua Is Currently Living in Wuhan, Revising 'Bitter Love'"]

[Text] Bai Hua, writer of the film script of "Bitter Love" which has come under criticism, is currently living in Wuhan (note: our "New Talk" column erroneously reported him as living in Beijing) and is preparing to revise the script of the film. Bai Hua is a writer in the Wuhan PLA units.

According to persons concerned, the aim of revising the script is to enable the film to be shown publicly.

The Wuhan PLA units held a political work conference at the end of April. Commander Zhang Caiqian made a speech on problems in the units in implementing the central work conference spirit. He said that eliminating "leftist" ideology was a tremendous task, and that it was essential to seek truth from facts, actively and steadily continue to get a good grasp of the work, and thoroughly remove the yoke of "leftist" ideology.

TA KUNG PAO EXPLAINS NEW BEIJING PUBLICATIONS

HK300632 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 29 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Tian Ming: "Three Authoritative Beijing Publications"]

[Text] In late April the new Beijing publication LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] carried an article on the development of the CCP Central Secretariat in Zhongnanhai. This amazed the people as if the world had been set on fire.

The first issue of the monthly publication LIAOWANG was published on 20 April, and it was said in its "editorial postscript" that LIAOWANG will in the future report significant information released by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council in the column entitled "Events at Zhongnanhai." Writing the foreword to this monthly publication, Mu Qing, deputy director of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, said: This publication will serve as a small observation post on the boat heading toward the four modernizations to look out as far as possible for the party and the people.

These words reflect the authoritativeness of the new publication.

At present, there is only a small number of publications in Beijing, China's political center, which can report on the development of the party and the main government organs and can expound, analyze and comment on the major policies and political and ideological trends. Besides a certain number of professional theoretical publications, these three publications, namely, HONGQI, LIAOWANG and BANYUETAN, draw the attention of most people. The number of copies sold per issue is estimated to exceed 1 million.

HONGQI is an organizational publication of the CCP Central Committee, and has been the party's theoretical publication for the past 30 years. Many of the articles there involve major policies and arouse the attention of international public opinion to this very day. Although this publication was once in the hands of the "gang of four" during the "Great Cultural Revolution," it has now been reorganized and has resumed its position of being one of the organizational publications of the highest leadership level of the CCP.

LIAOWANG is a newly established comprehensive social monthly publication. It has openly announced that it is the state news agency, run by the reporters of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. Two important articles in its first issue, "Spring in Zhongnanhai" and "Notes on the State Council Responsible Comrades' Investigation in Tianjin," have aroused the attention of readers both inside and outside the country. In addition to this, its commentaries on the international situation reflect at least the viewpoints of the Beijing authorities. For instance, the article "China Is Not a 'Little Boy,'" published in the first issue of LIAOWANG, commented on the trend of the "two Chinas" recently encouraged by some nations.

BANYUETAN, a biweekly publication as the name suggests, only started publication last May. Its content is characterized by the assumption of two roles: "adviser on current affairs and policy" and "friend and mentor in study and living."

What draws our attention is that the CCP Central Committee Propaganda Department recently issued a circular to all areas throughout the country "on promoting the editorial and publication work of BANYUETAN." This circular demanded that CCP committee propaganda departments at all levels attach importance to and utilize this publication, enabling it to "literally become a powerful weapon for CCP committees in various areas to publicize current affairs and policies and step up ideological work." Apparently this biweekly publication has become a reader for all basic-level cadres and masses throughout the country since it is easy to read and understand.

In issue No 8 of BANYUETAN, the most recent issue this year, two CCP Central Committee documents on rural policy were published. They were respectively the "The CCP Central Committee Circular on Printing and Distributing Several Problems Concerning Further Strengthening and Perfecting Agricultural Production Responsibility Systems" and "The CCP Central Committee and State Council Circular to the State Agricultural Commission 'on Report on Active Development of Diversification in the Rural Areas.'" In light of this, we see that although BANYUETAN is a publication for popular consumption, it involves major policies as well. If we say that HONGQI is intended for higher and middle grade cadres, then BANYUETAN must be intended for basic-level cadres.

In light of the two new publications, BANYUETAN and LIAOWANG, we can assume that the Beijing authorities are stepping up propaganda work throughout the country in an overall way.

**END OF**

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**DATE FILMED**

May 6, 1981



